



May 1995
THE LABOUR FORCE
AUSTRALIA

In this issue –

Feature article: Measuring Teenage Unemployment

New data: Industrial Disputes

Catalogue No. 6203.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 29 JUNE 1995

**THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA
MAY 1995**

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 6203.0

© Commonwealth of Australia 1995

CONTENTS

SECTION A: MONTHLY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

	Page
<i>Feature article : Measuring Teenage Unemployment</i>	1
<i>The Labour Market in Brief — May 1995</i>	9
<i>Graphs : Unemployment: States and Territories; Principal labour force series: Australia</i>	10
 <i>Tables</i>	
Labour force status of the civilian population aged 15 and over—	
1. Original series, Australia	14
2. Seasonally adjusted series, Australia	16
3. Trend series, Australia	17
4. Marital status	18
5. States and Territories	18
6. State capital cities	19
7. Australian Capital Territory	19
8. Seasonally adjusted series, States	20
9. Trend series, States and Territories	23
10. Age	27
11. Aged 15 to 19 (single years), by attendance at school or a tertiary educational institution	27
12. Aged 20 to 24 (single years), by attendance at a tertiary educational institution	28
13. Participation rates, by age and birthplace	28
14. Birthplace	29
15. Born outside Australia, by birthplace and period of arrival	30
 Employed persons—	
16. Full-time and part-time workers, by age	30
17. Hours worked	31
18. Employment/population ratios by age and marital status	31
19. Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours, by reason	31
20. Part-time workers, whether preferred to work more hours, by age	32
21. Part-time workers, whether preferred to work more hours, by hours worked	32
 Unemployed persons—	
22. States, by age	33
23. Aged 15 to 19: duration of unemployment and school attendance	33
24. Age and whether looking for full-time or part-time work	34
25. Birthplace by age	34
26. Long-term unemployment	35
27. Duration of unemployment and age, etc.	35
28. Industry and occupation of last full-time job and duration of unemployment	36
29. Age and active steps taken to find work	36
30. Reason for unemployment	37
 Unemployed persons who had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years—	
31. Reason for ceasing last full-time job, by industry and occupation of last full-time job and age	37
 Persons not in the labour force—	
32. Age and marital status	38
33. Whether looking for work, etc.	38
 Gross flows—	
34. Estimates of labour force status and gross changes (flows) derived from matched records, April 1995 and May 1995	38
 Relationship in household of the civilian population aged 15 and over—	
35. Summary table	39
36. Labour force status	40

CONTENTS—continued

Table	Page
All families, by family type—	
37. Number of family members, and labour force status	41
38. Number of children under 15 present, number of dependants present and labour force status	42
Employed persons—	
Industry—	
39. Employed persons by industry	43
40. Employed persons by industry—seasonally adjusted	43
41. Employed persons by industry—trend	44
42. Full-time and part-time workers	45
43. Status in employment	45
44. Age and birthplace	45
45. Hours worked	46
46. Occupation	47
47. Industry subdivision	48
Occupation—	
48. Full-time and part-time workers	49
49. Status in employment	49
50. Age and birthplace	49
51. Hours worked	50
52. Major and minor occupation groups	51
Unemployed persons—	
53. Industry and occupation of last full-time job—unemployment rates	52
.. Explanatory Notes	53
.. Technical Notes	62
.. Glossary	67

SECTION B: SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR DATA

Supplementary and special surveys relating to the labour force	72
Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1994	
Main Features	73
Tables	78
Explanatory Notes	84
Glossary	86
Additional data available — Standard Data Service	90

INQUIRIES

for further information about :

- Monthly Labour Force Survey data, contact Sylvia Sajler on Canberra (06) 252 6525.
- Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1994, contact Arvie Dobson on Melbourne (03) 9615 7492.
- Labour Force Inquiries in State ABS offices, Sydney (02) 268 4212, Melbourne (03) 9615 7677, Brisbane (07) 222 6337, Perth (09) 323 5380, Adelaide (08) 237 7438, Hobart (002) 20 5840, Darwin (089) 43 2153.
- *for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the last page of this publication.*

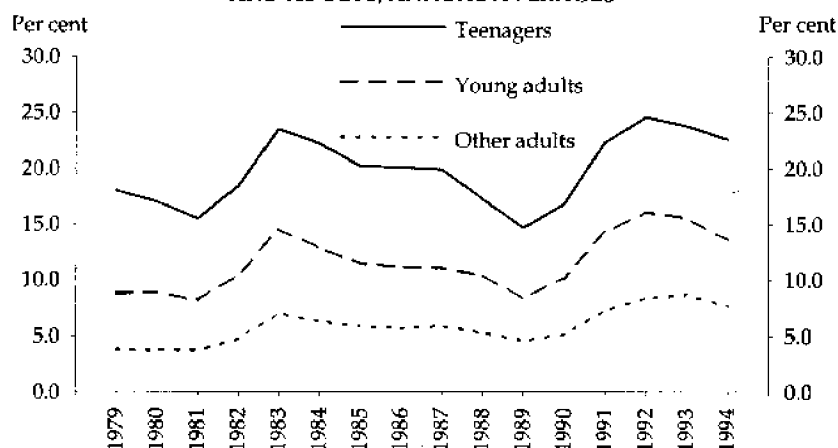
**SECTION A:
MONTHLY LABOUR FORCE
SURVEY**

Measuring Teenage Unemployment

Introduction

The labour force characteristics of teenagers, particularly their unemployment rate, have attracted considerable interest over many years. Official estimates of teenage unemployment (derived from the ABS Monthly Labour Force Survey) have shown that the unemployment rate for persons aged 15 to 19 years has been consistently higher than for those aged 20 years and over. In 1994, the average unemployment rate for teenagers was 22.6 per cent, compared to 13.6 per cent for young adults (aged 20 to 24 years) and 7.7 per cent for other adults (aged 25 years and over).

DIAGRAM 1. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (R1): TEENAGERS AND ADULTS, ANNUAL AVERAGES



Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

The official unemployment rate (R1) for a particular population group is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed within the group by the total number in the labour force (i.e. the employed plus the unemployed) for the same group. This measure is based on International Labour Office (ILO) recommendations.

$$R1 = \frac{\text{unemployed}}{\text{employed} + \text{unemployed}} \times 100\%$$

During recent years, there have been instances of misinterpretation of the official unemployment rate for teenagers. In particular, there has been a tendency for some commentators to infer, mistakenly, that the teenage unemployment rate of (say) 20 per cent means that 20 per cent of all teenagers are unemployed. It has also been suggested that the teenage unemployment rate is misleading because it takes no account of whether teenagers who are classified as unemployed attend educational institutions.

This article examines the composition of the unemployment rate, and investigates the contribution to the teenage unemployment rate of different segments of the teenage labour force. It also discusses a number of supplementary measures of teenage unemployment which can be calculated using data regularly released by the ABS. State estimates of these teenage unemployment measures are also provided.

Composition of teenage unemployment rate

A major factor distinguishing the labour force behaviour of teenagers from that of other population groups is their level of attendance at educational institutions. In 1994, 44.8 per cent of teenagers in the labour force were attending an educational institution full time, compared with only 9.1 per cent of young adults. In addition, 93.5 per cent of teenagers who combined participation in the labour force with full-time attendance at an educational institution were engaged in the part-time labour force (i.e. were either employed part time or were looking for part-time work).

The teenage unemployment rate (R1) can be viewed as a weighted combination of individual unemployment rates for four sub-groups of the teenage labour force. These four sub-groups are defined on the basis of their participation in the full-time or part-time labour force and their attendance or non-attendance at an educational institution full-time. They are:

- students in the full-time labour force;
- non-students in the full-time labour force;
- students in the part-time labour force; and
- non-students in the part-time labour force,

where "students" are defined as those attending an educational institution full-time. The contribution of each sub-group's unemployment rate to the overall teenage unemployment rate depends on the sub-group's share of the teenage labour force. A similar representation of the young adult unemployment rate is also possible.

TABLE 1. CONTRIBUTION TO UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: TEENAGERS AND YOUNG ADULTS, SUB-GROUPS, ANNUAL AVERAGE 1994 (per cent)

<i>Sub-group</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Labour force share</i>	<i>Contribution to unemployment rate</i>
<i>Teenagers</i>			
Students in full-time labour force	59.6	2.9	1.6
Non-students in full-time labour force	28.6	43.6	12.5
Students in part-time labour force	18.2	41.9	7.6
Non-students in part-time labour force	7.7	11.6	0.9
Total	22.6	100.0	22.6
<i>Young adults</i>			
Students in full-time labour force	37.8	1.5	0.5
Non-students in full-time labour force	14.4	78.1	11.3
Students in part-time labour force	11.7	7.6	0.9
Non-students in part-time labour force	6.8	12.9	0.9
Total	13.6	100.0	13.6

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

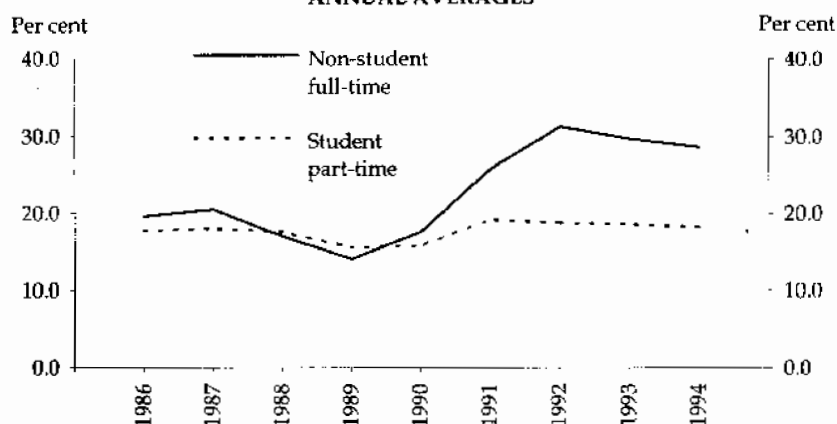
In 1994, teenage students in the full-time labour force made very little contribution to the teenage unemployment rate. This sub-group had by far the highest unemployment rate (59.6 per cent), but because it had a very small share (2.9 per cent) of the teenage labour force, its overall contribution to the unemployment rate (1.6 per cent = 59.6 per cent x 2.9 per cent) was very small. The very high unemployment rate for this sub-group probably reflects the immediate exit from full-time education of successful job searchers within this sub-group.

The largest single contribution to the unemployment rate was from teenage non-students in the full-time labour force. This sub-group had the second highest unemployment rate and the largest share of the teenage labour force. In 1994, the unemployment rate for this sub-group was much higher for teenagers (28.6 per cent) than for young adults (14.4 per cent). This difference is the major contributing factor to the large difference in the unemployment rates of teenagers and young adults.

The other major contribution to the unemployment rate was from teenage students in the part-time labour force. While this sub-group had a similar share of the teenage labour force to the previous sub-group, its unemployment rate was significantly lower, and hence its contribution to the teenage unemployment rate was smaller.

Between 1986 and 1994, the unemployment rate for teenage non-students in the full-time labour force has been affected by business cycle fluctuations far more than the unemployment rate for teenage students in the labour force part-time. While the unemployment rates for both sub-groups fell slightly during the employment growth period of the late 1980's, the unemployment rate for teenage non-students in the full-time labour force rose significantly more during the period of the 1990-91 recession.

DIAGRAM 2. NON-STUDENT FULL-TIME AND STUDENT PART-TIME UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: TEENAGERS, ANNUAL AVERAGES



Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

Furthermore, over this same period, there was a substantial shift in the structure of the teenage labour force away from non-students in the full-time labour force (from 64.7 to 43.6 per cent) to students in the part-time labour force (from 25.5 to 41.9 per cent).

These two factors have exerted offsetting influences on the teenage unemployment rate. An indication of the impact of this shift in the structure of the teenage labour force can be obtained by calculating a standardised unemployment rate. The standardised unemployment rate for 1994 is calculated by applying the structure of the teenage labour force in 1986 to the individual unemployment rates for the four sub-groups in 1994. On this basis, the teenage unemployment rate would have been 25.4 per cent, 2.8 percentage points higher than the actual teenage unemployment rate in 1994.

Full-time and non-student unemployment rates

Unemployment rates for selected subsets of the teenage labour force provide supplementary measures to the official unemployment rate. Two such unemployment rates, which focus on selected subsets of the teenage labour force, are the "full-time" unemployment rate and the "non-student" unemployment rate. Both of these unemployment rates exclude those teenage students in the part-time labour force, and hence focus on those teenagers whose participation in the labour force is their primary activity. The full-time unemployment rate (R2) includes only those who participated in the full-time labour force.

$$R2 = \frac{\text{unemployed looking for full-time work}}{\text{employed full-time} + \text{unemployed looking for full-time work}} \times 100\%$$

The non-student unemployment rate (R3) excludes those who attend an educational institution full-time, but includes both non-students in the full-time labour force and non-students in the part-time labour force.

$$R3 = \frac{\text{unemployed and not attending education full-time}}{\text{in the labour force and not attending education full-time}} \times 100\%$$

In 1994, both the full-time teenage unemployment rate (R2) (30.2 per cent) and the non-student teenage unemployment rate (R3) (24.3 per cent) were higher than the teenage unemployment rate (R1) (22.6 per cent). While the teenage unemployment rate includes a significant contribution from students in the part-time labour force, this sub-group is not included in either the full-time or non-student unemployment rates. Indeed, the major contribution to both full-time and non-student unemployment rates is from non-students in the full-time labour force. The unemployment rate for this sub-group (28.6 per cent) is much higher than for students in the part-time labour force (18.2 per cent).

TABLE 2. FULL-TIME AND NON-STUDENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES:
TEENAGERS AND ADULTS, ANNUAL AVERAGE 1994
(per cent)

	Unemployment rate	Full-time unemployment rate	Non-student unemployment rate
	R1	R2	R3
Teenagers	22.6	30.2	24.3
Young adults	13.6	14.8	13.3
Other adults	7.7	8.4	7.7(a)
Total	9.8	10.4	9.3(a)

(a) These unemployment rates are based on estimates of attendance at educational institutions for those aged 25 and over from *Transition from Education to Work* (6227.0).
Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

The difference between the full-time and non-student unemployment rates reflects the inclusion in the non-student unemployment rate of non-students in the part-time labour force and the inclusion in the full-time unemployment rate of students in the full-time labour force. The full-time unemployment rate was higher than the non-student unemployment rate because the unemployment rate for non-students in the part-time labour force (7.7 per cent) was much lower than that for students in the full-time labour force (59.6 per cent).

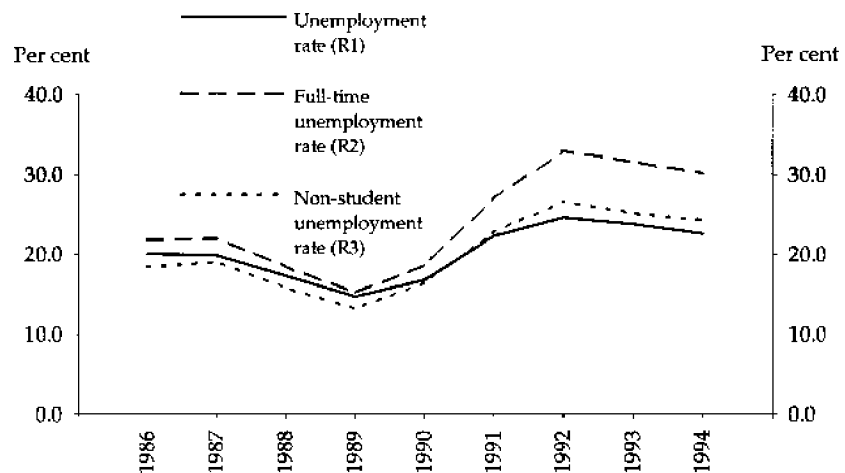
**TABLE 3. CONTRIBUTION TO FULL-TIME AND NON-STUDENT
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: TEENAGERS AND YOUNG ADULTS,
SUB-GROUPS, ANNUAL AVERAGE 1994**
(per cent)

Sub-group	Unemployment rate	Labour force share		Contribution to unemployment rate	
		R2	R3	R2	R3
Teenagers					
Students in full-time labour force	59.6	6.2	0.0	3.4	0.0
Non-students in full-time labour force	28.6	93.8	79.1	26.8	22.6
Students in part-time labour force	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-students in part-time labour force	7.7	0.0	20.9	0.0	1.7
Total	22.6	100.0	100.0	30.2	24.3
Young adults					
Students in full-time labour force	37.8	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.0
Non-students in full-time labour force	14.4	98.2	85.9	14.1	12.4
Students in part-time labour force	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-students in part-time labour force	6.8	0.0	14.1	0.0	1.0
Total	13.6	100.0	100.0	14.8	13.3

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

A similar pattern was evident for the young adult labour force, although the magnitude of the differences between the full-time and non-student unemployment rates and the official unemployment rate was much less. This was primarily because all three unemployment rates for young adults were dominated by the unemployment rate for non-students in the full-time labour force. This sub-group comprised 78.1 per cent of the young adult labour force for the unemployment rate, 98.2 per cent for the full-time unemployment rate and 85.9 per cent for the non-student unemployment rate.

**DIAGRAM 3. FULL-TIME AND NON-STUDENT
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: TEENAGERS,
ANNUAL AVERAGES**



Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

Like the teenage unemployment rate, both the full-time and non-student unemployment rates declined during the employment growth period of the late 1980's and then rose during the period of the 1990/91 recession. However, during the 1990/91 recession both the full-time and non-student unemployment rates for teenagers increased at a much greater rate than the official unemployment rate. The lower rate of increase in the official unemployment rate reflects the moderating influence of the unemployment rate for students in the part-time labour force which remained relatively steady during the 1990/91 recession (*Diagram 2*).

Additional unemployment ratios

Another factor distinguishing the labour force behaviour of teenagers from that of other population groups is their level of participation in the labour force. In 1994, the labour force participation rate for teenagers was 57.5 per cent, compared with 82.4 per cent for young adults. A significant proportion of the teenage population are not in the labour force because they are still attending an educational institution full-time. This is reflected in the much higher participation rate for teenagers not attending an educational institution full-time (88.1 per cent) compared to teenagers attending an educational institution full-time (40.4 per cent).

An additional unemployment measure which takes education participation into account is the unemployment to "fully-active" ratio (R4). This ratio considers as "unemployed" only those unemployed who did not attend an educational institution full-time and considers as "employed" those who were employed in the conventional sense plus all others who attended an educational institution full-time.

$$R4 = \frac{\text{unemployed and not attending education full-time}}{\text{in the labour force} + \text{others attending education full-time}} \times 100\%$$

Another approach is to consider the proportion of the *civilian population* which is unemployed as distinct from the proportion of the *labour force* which is unemployed. The unemployment to population ratio (R5) for a particular population group is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed within the group by the total number in the civilian population for the same group.

$$R5 = \frac{\text{unemployed}}{\text{civilian population}} \times 100\%$$

A simple alternative to this ratio is the "full-time" unemployment to population ratio (R6). This ratio considers the proportion of the teenage civilian population unemployed and looking for full-time work, and hence excludes those unemployed and looking for part-time work from the numerator.

$$R6 = \frac{\text{unemployed looking for full-time work}}{\text{civilian population}} \times 100\%$$

Unemployment to population ratios are lower than unemployment rates because they compare the unemployed with the civilian population, rather than just the labour force (which is a subset of the civilian population).

In 1994, the teenage unemployment to fully-active ratio (R4) (8.1 per cent) and the full-time teenage unemployment to population ratio (R6) (8.1 per cent) were both lower than the teenage unemployment to population ratio (R5) (13.0 per cent).

**TABLE 4. FULL-TIME AND FULLY-ACTIVE UNEMPLOYMENT RATIOS:
TEENAGERS AND ADULTS, ANNUAL AVERAGE 1994
(per cent)**

	Unemployment rate R1	Unemployment to fully-active ratio R4	Unemployment to population ratio R5	Full-time unemployment to population ratio R6
Teenagers	22.6	8.1	13.0	8.1
Young adults	13.6	11.2	11.2	9.7
Other adults	7.7	7.0(a)	4.7	4.1
Total	9.8	7.7(a)	6.1	5.0

(a) These unemployment ratios are based on estimates of attendance at educational institutions for those aged 25 and over from *Transition from Education to Work* (6227.0).
Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

The difference between the unemployment rates and unemployment ratios was much greater for teenagers than for young adults. This was primarily due to the much lower labour force participation rate for teenagers. While the teenage unemployment to fully-active ratio was much lower than the teenage unemployment rate, this was not the case for young adults, mainly because there was a much lower proportion of the young adult population who attended an educational institution full-time.

State estimates of teenage unemployment

There is significant variation in unemployment rates between the States and Territories. This is primarily due to differences in the unemployment rates for sub-groups across the States, together with differences in the composition of the teenage labour force within these States. Some insight into these differences can be gained from State variations in the various teenage unemployment measures.

In 1994, there was a close relationship between the official unemployment rate and the supplementary unemployment rates. Those States with relatively high teenage unemployment rates generally had high supplementary unemployment rates, and those States with relatively low teenage unemployment rates generally had low supplementary unemployment rates. However, differences between the States in the composition of the teenage labour force were evident from the relative levels of the various teenage unemployment measures.

For instance, while the teenage unemployment rate for Victoria (25.2 per cent) was much lower than that for South Australia (28.0 per cent), the non-student unemployment rate for Victoria (29.9 per cent) was higher than that for South Australia (28.2 per cent). This difference was primarily due to a much higher unemployment rate among teenage students in the part-time labour force in South Australia, although this effect was partially offset by a lower proportion of the teenage labour force in this sub-group in South Australia.

**TABLE 5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATIOS:
TEENAGERS, STATES AND TERRITORIES, ANNUAL AVERAGE 1994
(per cent)**

	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Full-time unemployment rate</i>	<i>Non-student unemployment rate</i>
	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>
New South Wales	21.7	30.1	24.3
Victoria	25.2	35.7	29.9
Queensland	21.2	26.0	20.9
South Australia	28.0	37.1	28.2
Western Australia	18.4	22.4	17.9
Tasmania	24.2	32.6	24.4
Northern Territory	21.1	28.8	21.7
Australian Capital Territory	23.2	32.7	23.7
Australia	22.6	30.2	24.3

	<i>Unemployment to fully-active ratio</i>	<i>Unemployment to population ratio</i>	<i>Full-time unemployment to population ratio</i>
	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R6</i>
New South Wales	8.0	12.3	7.9
Victoria	8.1	13.5	8.0
Queensland	8.0	13.2	7.8
South Australia	10.5	15.6	10.5
Western Australia	7.1	11.8	7.4
Tasmania	9.8	14.2	10.4
Northern Territory	8.1	9.3	6.7
Australian Capital Territory	6.1	13.6	6.7
Australia	8.1	13.0	8.1

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)

Similarly, while the teenage unemployment rate for Western Australia (18.4 per cent) was lower than that for the Australian Capital Territory (23.2 per cent), the full-time unemployment to population ratio for Western Australia (7.4 per cent) was much higher than that for the Australian Capital Territory (6.7 per cent). This difference reflects the higher labour force participation rate in Western Australia, combined with a higher proportion of the unemployed looking for full-time work.

Further information

This article was prepared in the Labour Statistics Analysis Unit of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. For further information about this article, contact John Preston on Canberra (06) 252 6325.

The ABS has a wide range of unpublished data related to the Australian labour market. These data are available in the form of microfiche, floppy disk and customised reports. In general a charge is made for providing unpublished information. For further information about data available from the Labour Force Survey, contact Sylvia Sajler on Canberra (06) 252 6525.

The Labour Market in Brief: May 1995

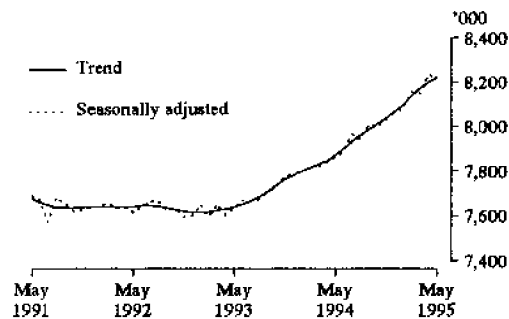
Trend estimates

In May 1995, the provisional trend estimate of employment rose to 8,224,100, compared with 7,872,100 a year ago - a rise of 4.5 per cent. The trend estimate of unemployment fell to 759,000, 19.9 per cent lower than the peak of 947,200 recorded in September 1993. The trend estimate of the unemployment rate fell to 8.7 per cent for males, the lowest rate since January 1991, while for females the rate fell to 8.1 per cent, the lowest since December 1990. The trend estimate of the participation rate rose slightly to 53.7 per cent for females, while the male rate was steady at 74.0 per cent.

Employment

In May 1995, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employed persons fell by 21,400 to 8,216,400, with part-time employment falling by 16,700 to 2,004,300. For males, seasonally adjusted full-time employment fell by 13,500 to 4,166,300, while part-time employment fell to 509,500. For females, full-time employment rose by 8,800 to 2,045,900 while the number of females employed part-time fell by 9,700 to 1,494,800.

EMPLOYED PERSONS



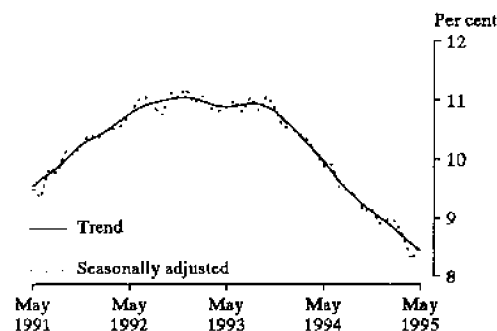
Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment for May 1995 rose by 17,900 to 458,100 for males, and for females unemployment rose slightly to 308,600. In seasonally adjusted terms the number of unemployed males and females seeking full-time work rose by 10,100 and 7,700 to 404,000 and 212,800 respectively. The number of males looking for part-time work rose by 7,800 to 54,100 while the number of females seeking part-time work was relatively steady at 95,800.

Unemployment rate

The May 1995 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate actually rose by 0.3 percentage points but due to rounding stood at 8.5 per cent. The rate for males rose by 0.4 points to 8.9% while for females, the rate rose slightly to 8.0 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



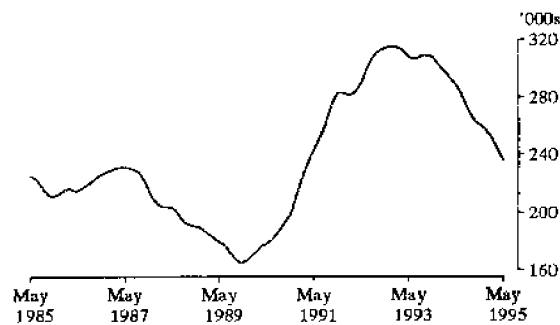
Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the labour force participation rate actually fell by 0.1 percentage points but due to rounding remained at 63.7 per cent in May 1995. For males, the participation rate fell to 73.9 per cent, while the female rate fell to 53.7 per cent.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES

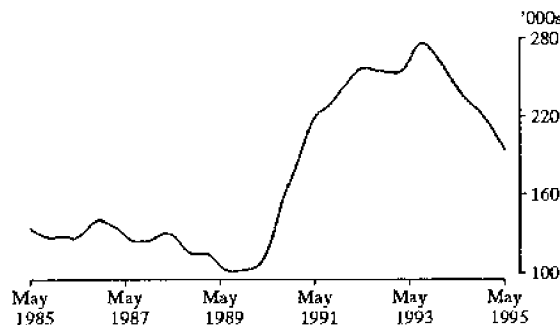
New South Wales

After reaching a low point of 165,400 in November 1989, trend unemployment in New South Wales rose to peak at 315,400 in January 1993. Since then, the trend has been falling (apart from rises between June and September 1993) and in May 1995 stood at 235,500, the lowest level in over four years.



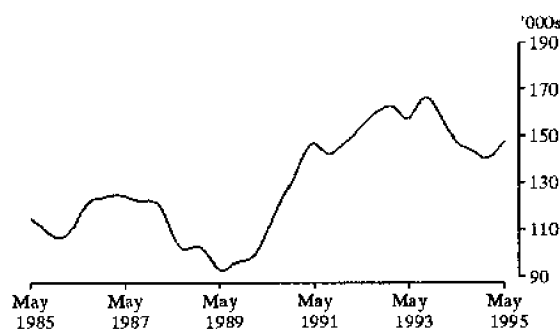
Victoria

Trend estimates of unemployment in Victoria rose from a low of 101,400 in August and September 1989 to 257,300 in June 1992. After falls over the next seven months, the trend continued to rise to peak at 276,100 in August 1993. Since then, the trend has been falling, to stand at 194,300 in May 1995.



Queensland

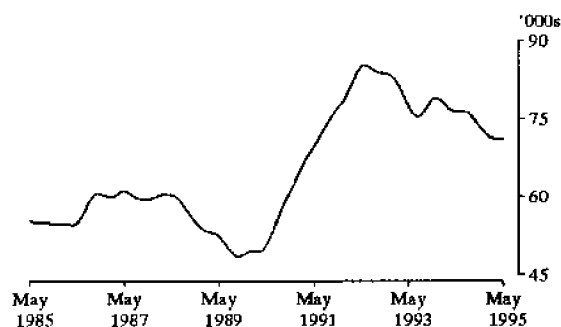
For Queensland, trend estimates of unemployment rose generally from a low of 92,300 in June 1989 to a peak of 166,300 in September 1993. After falls over the next 15 months, trend unemployment has risen in each of the last five months to stand at 147,200 in May 1995.



UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES

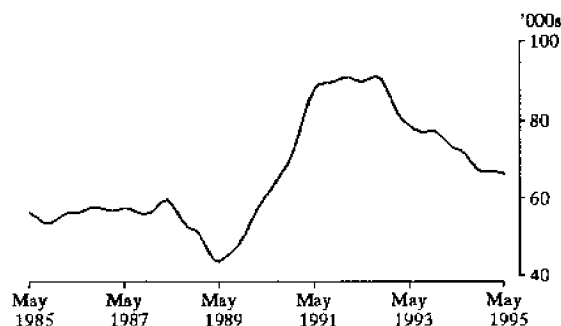
South Australia

Trend estimates of unemployment for South Australia rose from a low of 48,300 in October 1989, to a high of 85,300 in June 1992. Since then, trend unemployment has been falling (apart from small rises in late 1993), and in May 1995 remained at 71,200, unchanged from the previous two months.



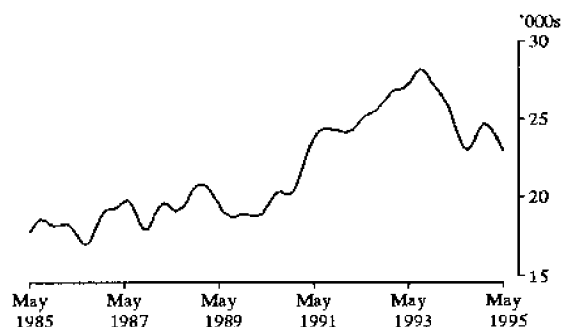
Western Australia

For Western Australia, trend estimates of unemployment rose from a low of 43,700 in May 1989 to levels around 90,000 from mid 1991, and peaking at 91,100 in September 1992. The trend has been generally falling since then, to stand at 66,400 in May 1995.



Tasmania

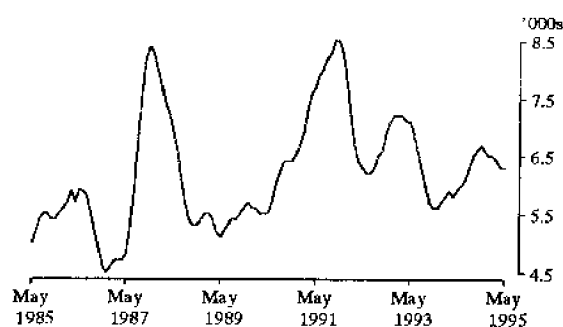
After climbing to a peak of 28,200 in August 1993, trend unemployment for Tasmania fell to 23,000 in August 1994. The trend then rose for the next four months, before falling again to 23,000 in May 1995.



UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES

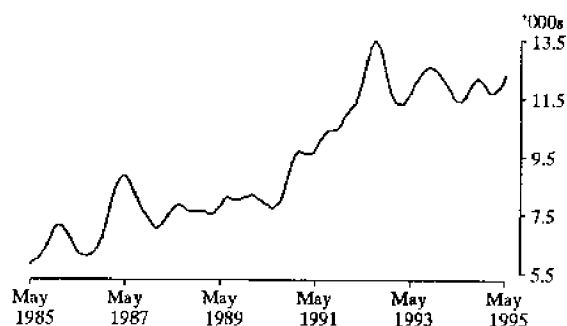
Northern Territory

Trend estimates of unemployment for the Northern Territory recorded peaks of 8,400 in late 1987, 8,500 in late 1991, and rose to 7,200 in early 1993, and 6,700 in November 1994. The trend has been falling gradually since then, to stand at 6,300 in May 1995.



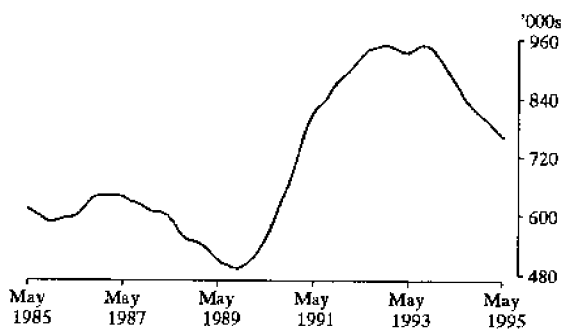
Australian Capital Territory

The trend estimate of unemployment in the Australian Capital Territory for May 1995 was 12,300, 8.9 per cent lower than the peak of 13,500 recorded in August 1992.



Australia

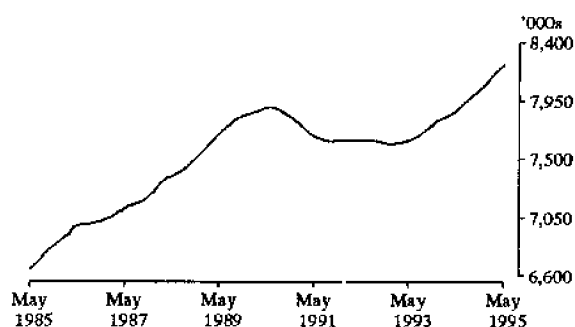
After falling to a low of 491,500 in October 1989, the trend estimate of unemployment rose over the next three years to peak at 947,200 in September 1993. The number of unemployed persons has been falling consistently since then, to stand at 759,000 in May 1995.



PRINCIPAL LABOUR FORCE SERIES: TREND SERIES

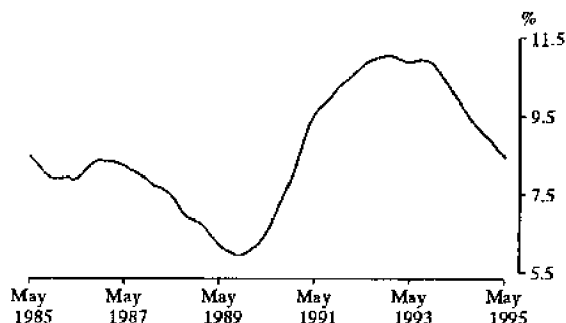
Employment

Trend employment reached a peak of 7,894,700 in June 1990 before falling to a low 7,615,400 in January 1993. The trend has been rising since then, and in May 1995 stood at 8,224,100, 4.2 per cent higher than the June 1990 peak.



Unemployment rate

After falling to a low of 5.9 per cent in late 1989, the trend unemployment rate increased to peak at 11.1 percent in December 1992. The May 1995 rate stands at 8.4 per cent, the lowest rate since December 1990.



Participation rate

Trend estimates of the participation rate have been rising over the last two years from a low of 62.3 per cent in April and May 1993, to 63.7 per cent in May 1995. The latest rate is still 0.3 percentage points lower than the peak of 64.0 per cent recorded in July and August 1990.

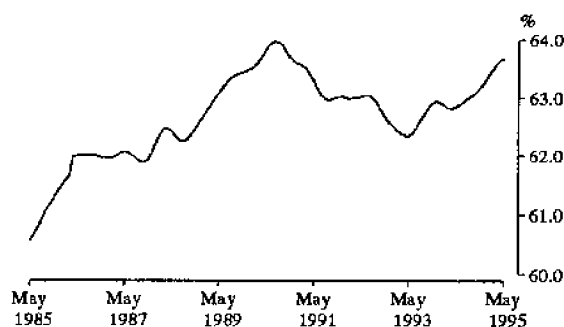


TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER

Month	TABLE 1. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER											
	Employed		Unemployed				Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per	Participation rate - cent	
			Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work							
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total	Total	Total					
								- '000 -				
MALES												
1994 —												
March	4,003.3	485.7	4,488.9	34.6	497.9	63.0	560.9	5,049.9	1,786.0	6,835.9	11.1	73.9
April	4,022.4	478.2	4,500.6	34.1	478.7	44.7	523.4	5,024.0	1,818.5	6,842.5	10.4	73.4
May	4,041.4	473.0	4,514.4	29.7	465.5	45.3	510.9	5,025.3	1,823.8	6,849.1	10.2	73.4
June	4,053.4	481.4	4,534.8	30.3	450.5	48.2	498.7	5,033.5	1,822.2	6,855.7	9.9	73.4
July	4,095.4	490.4	4,585.7	24.9	422.0	45.8	467.8	5,053.5	1,809.5	6,863.1	9.3	73.6
August	4,039.6	496.2	4,535.8	23.4	427.8	45.0	472.8	5,008.6	1,861.8	6,870.5	9.4	72.9
September	4,117.2	489.4	4,606.6	25.5	425.9	58.3	484.2	5,090.8	1,787.1	6,877.9	9.5	74.0
October	4,094.1	516.2	4,610.3	23.9	395.5	44.6	440.2	5,050.5	1,834.8	6,885.3	8.7	73.4
November	4,092.5	493.9	4,586.4	25.2	405.5	47.6	453.1	5,039.5	1,853.2	6,892.8	9.0	73.1
December	4,162.0	510.3	4,672.3	39.4	418.5	51.1	469.7	5,142.0	1,758.2	6,900.2	9.1	74.5
1995 —												
January	4,111.6	484.2	4,595.8	39.6	454.8	57.8	512.6	5,108.4	1,800.8	6,909.2	10.0	73.9
February	4,165.9	488.4	4,654.3	30.7	440.4	60.2	500.6	5,154.9	1,763.3	6,918.2	9.7	74.5
March	4,145.0	519.3	4,664.3	24.2	404.6	56.3	460.9	5,125.2	1,802.0	6,927.2	9.0	74.0
April	4,165.8	525.0	4,690.7	27.7	391.0	48.0	439.0	5,129.7	1,806.5	6,936.2	8.6	74.0
May	4,158.0	515.1	4,673.1	26.7	403.0	52.6	455.6	5,128.7	1,816.5	6,945.2	8.9	73.8
Standard error of —												
May 1995 estimates	19.7	9.1	20.6	2.5	8.3	3.5	8.7	21.2	14.7	..	0.2	0.3
Apr 95 to May 95 movements	15.0	6.9	15.7	2.3	6.3	2.9	6.6	16.3	11.0	..	0.1	0.2
MARRIED FEMALES												
1994 —												
March	1,105.0	943.9	2,048.9	* 1.6	99.5	46.5	146.0	2,194.9	1,906.2	4,101.1	6.7	53.5
April	1,099.8	946.4	2,046.2	* 1.5	97.4	46.5	143.8	2,190.1	1,941.1	4,131.2	6.6	53.0
May	1,118.6	968.9	2,087.5	* 2.3	98.1	40.1	138.2	2,225.7	1,925.3	4,151.0	6.2	53.6
June	1,117.9	958.4	2,076.3	* 1.8	97.8	41.4	139.2	2,215.5	1,932.1	4,147.7	6.3	53.4
July	1,127.0	968.8	2,095.8	* 1.3	85.2	47.0	132.2	2,227.9	1,913.1	4,141.0	5.9	53.8
August	1,116.3	970.1	2,086.4	* 1.8	84.8	42.6	127.4	2,213.8	1,931.5	4,145.4	5.8	53.4
September	1,151.0	1,007.2	2,158.2	* 2.1	87.2	52.6	139.8	2,298.1	1,854.1	4,152.2	6.1	55.3
October	1,133.5	966.5	2,100.0	* 1.4	80.0	41.0	120.9	2,220.9	1,920.6	4,141.5	5.4	53.6
November	1,129.0	974.7	2,103.8	* 1.1	75.8	47.8	123.6	2,227.3	1,907.3	4,134.7	5.5	53.9
December	1,130.6	965.7	2,096.2	* 0.7	73.4	43.8	117.2	2,213.4	1,911.4	4,124.8	5.3	53.7
1995 —												
January	1,098.9	907.2	2,006.1	* 0.9	75.2	35.4	110.6	2,116.6	2,017.8	4,134.4	5.2	51.2
February	1,125.5	958.4	2,083.9	* 1.4	86.7	57.8	144.5	2,228.4	1,903.3	4,131.8	6.5	53.9
March	1,128.3	1,007.8	2,136.1	* 1.8	84.0	51.9	135.9	2,272.0	1,876.5	4,148.6	6.0	54.8
April	1,163.9	1,006.7	2,170.6	* 0.8	73.9	39.2	113.1	2,283.7	1,892.8	4,176.5	5.0	54.7
May	1,177.7	1,014.7	2,192.4	* 1.5	71.9	37.8	109.7	2,302.1	1,884.4	4,186.4	4.8	55.0
Standard error of —												
May 1995 estimates	12.5	11.9	15.8	0.6	4.0	3.0	4.8	16.0	14.9	..	0.2	0.4
Apr 95 to May 95 movements	9.4	8.9	11.8	0.8	3.3	2.6	3.9	12.0	11.2	..	0.2	0.3

TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER—continued

Month	TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER—continued											
	Employed			Unemployed				Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per -	Participation rate - cent -
				Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work						
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total	Total	Total					
				'000 -								
ALL FEMALES												
1994 —												
March	1,936.9	1,412.4	3,349.3	33.3	269.7	118.6	388.3	3,737.5	3,315.1	7,052.7	10.4	53.0
April	1,909.1	1,425.8	3,334.9	27.8	252.0	107.8	359.8	3,694.7	3,365.0	7,059.7	9.7	52.3
May	1,922.6	1,442.2	3,364.8	28.3	238.6	100.4	339.0	3,703.8	3,363.0	7,066.8	9.2	52.4
June	1,937.1	1,420.9	3,357.9	25.8	240.2	100.3	340.5	3,698.4	3,375.4	7,073.9	9.2	52.3
July	1,962.7	1,436.5	3,399.2	23.3	234.2	101.8	336.1	3,735.3	3,346.1	7,081.5	9.0	52.7
August	1,922.2	1,427.7	3,349.9	26.5	228.4	96.6	325.0	3,674.9	3,414.2	7,089.1	8.8	51.8
September	1,998.9	1,481.9	3,480.8	24.6	226.1	120.4	346.5	3,827.3	3,269.3	7,096.7	9.1	53.9
October	1,984.1	1,440.4	3,424.5	21.4	213.1	100.0	313.1	3,737.6	3,366.5	7,104.1	8.4	52.6
November	1,984.2	1,454.6	3,438.7	23.1	210.5	100.5	311.0	3,749.7	3,361.7	7,111.5	8.3	52.7
December	2,017.1	1,466.8	3,483.9	33.6	234.9	103.0	337.9	3,821.8	3,297.0	7,118.9	8.8	53.7
1995 —												
January	1,969.9	1,387.8	3,357.6	34.2	244.9	96.2	341.1	3,698.7	3,428.6	7,127.3	9.2	51.9
February	1,993.6	1,442.2	3,435.9	36.9	260.8	124.8	385.6	3,821.4	3,314.3	7,135.7	10.1	53.6
March	1,982.4	1,517.9	3,500.3	25.3	231.3	123.5	354.8	3,855.1	3,289.1	7,144.2	9.2	54.0
April	2,017.9	1,522.0	3,539.9	20.0	204.7	99.3	304.0	3,843.9	3,309.0	7,152.9	7.9	53.7
May	2,034.1	1,523.6	3,557.7	26.1	207.7	90.3	298.0	3,855.7	3,305.9	7,161.6	7.7	53.8
Standard error of —												
May 1995 estimates	15.3	13.8	18.7	2.5	6.3	4.4	7.3	19.2	18.2	..	0.2	0.3
Apr 95 to May 95 movements	11.5	10.3	14.2	2.2	4.9	3.7	5.6	14.6	13.8	..	0.1	0.2
PERSONS												
1994 —												
March	5,940.1	1,898.1	7,838.2	67.9	767.6	181.6	949.2	8,787.4	5,101.1	13,888.5	10.8	63.3
April	5,931.5	1,904.0	7,835.5	61.8	730.7	152.5	883.2	8,718.7	5,183.5	13,902.2	10.1	62.7
May	5,964.0	1,915.2	7,879.2	58.0	704.2	145.7	849.9	8,729.1	5,186.8	13,915.9	9.7	62.7
June	5,990.4	1,902.3	7,892.7	56.1	690.7	148.5	839.2	8,731.9	5,197.7	13,929.6	9.6	62.7
July	6,058.1	1,926.9	7,985.0	48.2	656.2	147.7	803.9	8,788.9	5,155.7	13,944.5	9.1	63.0
August	5,961.7	1,923.9	7,885.7	50.0	656.3	141.6	797.9	8,683.5	5,276.0	13,959.5	9.2	62.2
September	6,116.1	1,971.3	8,087.4	50.1	652.1	178.7	830.8	8,918.1	5,056.4	13,974.6	9.3	63.8
October	6,078.2	1,956.6	8,034.8	45.3	608.7	144.6	753.3	8,788.1	5,201.3	13,989.4	8.6	62.8
November	6,076.7	1,948.5	8,025.1	48.3	616.0	148.1	764.1	8,789.3	5,214.9	14,004.2	8.7	62.8
December	6,179.2	1,977.1	8,156.2	73.1	653.5	154.1	807.6	8,963.8	5,055.2	14,019.1	9.0	63.9
1995 —												
January	6,081.4	1,872.0	7,953.4	73.8	699.7	154.0	853.7	8,807.1	5,229.4	14,036.5	9.7	62.7
February	6,159.5	1,930.7	8,090.1	67.5	701.2	184.9	886.2	8,976.3	5,077.6	14,053.9	9.9	63.9
March	6,127.4	2,037.2	8,164.6	49.5	635.8	179.9	815.7	8,980.3	5,091.1	14,071.4	9.1	63.8
April	6,183.6	2,047.0	8,230.6	47.6	595.7	147.3	743.0	8,973.7	5,115.4	14,089.1	8.3	63.7
May	6,192.1	2,038.7	8,230.8	52.8	610.7	142.9	753.6	8,984.4	5,122.4	14,106.7	8.4	63.7
Standard error of —												
May 1995 estimates	22.6	15.4	24.8	3.5	9.7	5.4	10.6	25.6	21.2	..	0.1	0.2
Apr 95 to May 95 movements	17.4	11.5	19.4	2.9	7.3	4.3	7.9	20.1	16.2	..	0.1	0.1

TABLE 2. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

Month				Unemployed				Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate cent -
				Looking for full-time work						
	Employed		Total	Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total - '000 -	Looking for part- time work	Total			
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers								
MALES										
1994 —										
March	4,016.9	472.3	4,489.2	34.7	490.9	52.8	543.7	5,032.9	10.8	73.6
April	4,035.8	469.9	4,505.7	36.2	482.2	43.0	525.2	5,030.9	10.4	73.5
May	4,049.0	467.5	4,516.5	33.6	466.6	46.4	513.0	5,029.4	10.2	73.4
June	4,059.3	472.3	4,531.7	38.7	461.2	54.0	515.2	5,046.9	10.2	73.6
July	4,078.5	488.0	4,566.5	30.9	433.7	52.1	485.8	5,052.3	9.6	73.6
August	4,073.6	493.0	4,566.6	27.3	433.7	51.4	485.1	5,051.7	9.6	73.5
September	4,107.9	472.7	4,580.6	28.8	433.6	55.9	489.5	5,070.1	9.7	73.7
October	4,073.4	512.1	4,585.4	29.1	421.4	48.5	469.9	5,055.3	9.3	73.4
November	4,103.2	503.5	4,606.8	27.9	422.9	56.1	479.0	5,085.8	9.4	73.8
December	4,106.0	521.5	4,627.5	27.9	412.7	46.5	459.2	5,086.8	9.0	73.7
1995 —										
January	4,121.3	512.0	4,633.4	27.8	418.2	51.8	470.1	5,103.4	9.2	73.9
February	4,171.7	506.5	4,678.2	24.2	408.2	54.0	462.2	5,140.5	9.0	74.3
March	4,159.6	504.6	4,664.2	24.2	398.6	47.1	445.8	5,110.0	8.7	73.8
April	4,179.8	516.4	4,696.2	29.4	393.9	46.2	440.1	5,136.4	8.6	74.1
May	4,166.3	509.5	4,675.8	30.1	404.0	54.1	458.1	5,133.9	8.9	73.9
MARRIED FEMALES										
1994 —										
March	1,100.8	936.7	2,037.5	n.a.	94.6	39.8	134.4	2,171.9	6.2	53.0
April	1,111.8	940.7	2,052.4	n.a.	92.1	44.9	137.1	2,189.5	6.3	53.0
May	1,121.5	948.3	2,069.8	n.a.	92.8	42.7	135.5	2,205.3	6.1	53.1
June	1,125.5	940.8	2,066.3	n.a.	95.3	42.7	138.0	2,204.3	6.3	53.1
July	1,130.3	960.8	2,091.1	n.a.	88.1	48.2	136.3	2,227.4	6.1	53.8
August	1,131.4	957.5	2,088.9	n.a.	92.2	46.4	138.5	2,227.5	6.2	53.7
September	1,137.2	971.0	2,108.2	n.a.	89.3	47.6	137.0	2,245.1	6.1	54.1
October	1,124.2	967.5	2,091.6	n.a.	84.5	43.2	127.8	2,219.4	5.8	53.6
November	1,120.2	966.1	2,086.3	n.a.	82.7	49.8	132.5	2,218.9	6.0	53.7
December	1,113.4	978.3	2,091.7	n.a.	77.8	44.7	122.5	2,214.2	5.5	53.7
1995 —										
January	1,105.9	989.5	2,095.4	n.a.	75.4	42.4	117.7	2,213.1	5.3	53.5
February	1,131.4	982.6	2,114.0	n.a.	75.9	49.3	125.2	2,239.1	5.6	54.2
March	1,124.0	1,000.1	2,124.1	n.a.	79.9	44.5	124.4	2,248.5	5.5	54.2
April	1,176.8	1,001.2	2,178.0	n.a.	69.8	38.0	107.9	2,285.9	4.7	54.7
May	1,180.5	992.9	2,173.4	n.a.	68.0	40.6	108.7	2,282.1	4.8	54.5
ALL FEMALES										
1994 —										
March	1,931.5	1,401.8	3,333.3	31.4	258.8	100.3	359.1	3,692.4	9.7	52.4
April	1,927.1	1,408.9	3,336.0	30.3	252.1	106.6	358.7	3,694.7	9.7	52.3
May	1,933.3	1,415.1	3,348.4	30.3	243.8	106.1	349.8	3,698.2	9.5	52.3
June	1,950.5	1,405.8	3,356.3	28.6	247.6	106.5	354.1	3,710.4	9.5	52.5
July	1,956.0	1,442.9	3,398.9	28.1	241.9	111.7	353.6	3,752.6	9.4	53.0
August	1,960.2	1,413.9	3,374.1	32.0	242.0	104.7	346.7	3,720.8	9.3	52.5
September	1,992.1	1,435.7	3,427.8	31.2	232.5	107.4	339.9	3,767.7	9.0	53.1
October	1,980.7	1,431.8	3,412.5	27.8	229.2	103.8	333.0	3,745.6	8.9	52.7
November	1,986.8	1,438.5	3,425.3	27.5	226.5	106.8	333.4	3,758.7	8.9	52.9
December	1,973.4	1,467.8	3,441.2	24.1	227.2	103.0	330.1	3,771.3	8.8	53.0
1995 —										
January	1,952.3	1,497.3	3,449.6	24.0	225.2	103.3	328.5	3,778.1	8.7	53.0
February	1,993.0	1,487.0	3,480.0	28.2	228.3	110.5	338.8	3,818.8	8.9	53.5
March	1,976.6	1,506.5	3,483.1	23.8	222.0	104.8	326.8	3,809.9	8.6	53.3
April	2,037.1	1,504.5	3,541.6	21.8	205.1	98.5	303.7	3,845.2	7.9	53.8
May	2,045.9	1,494.8	3,540.6	27.9	212.8	95.8	308.6	3,849.2	8.0	53.7
PERSONS										
1994 —										
March	5,948.4	1,874.1	7,822.5	66.1	749.7	153.1	902.8	8,725.3	10.3	62.8
April	5,962.8	1,878.8	7,841.7	66.6	734.3	149.6	883.9	8,725.5	10.1	62.8
May	5,982.3	1,882.6	7,864.8	63.9	710.3	152.5	862.8	8,727.6	9.9	62.7
June	6,009.8	1,878.1	7,887.9	67.3	708.9	160.5	869.4	8,757.3	9.9	62.9
July	6,034.5	1,930.9	7,965.4	58.9	675.6	163.8	839.4	8,804.8	9.5	63.1
August	6,033.8	1,906.9	7,940.7	59.3	675.7	156.1	831.7	8,772.5	9.5	62.8
September	6,100.0	1,908.4	8,008.4	60.0	666.1	163.2	829.3	8,837.7	9.4	63.2
October	6,054.1	1,943.9	7,998.0	56.9	650.6	152.3	802.9	8,800.9	9.1	62.9
November	6,090.1	1,942.0	8,032.1	55.4	649.4	163.0	812.4	8,844.5	9.2	63.2
December	6,079.4	1,989.4	8,068.7	51.9	639.9	149.5	789.4	8,858.1	8.9	63.2
1995 —										
January	6,073.6	2,009.4	8,083.0	51.8	643.4	155.1	798.6	8,881.5	9.0	63.3
February	6,164.7	1,993.6	8,158.2	52.4	636.6	164.5	801.1	8,959.3	8.9	63.7
March	6,136.3	2,011.1	8,147.4	48.0	620.7	151.9	772.6	8,919.9	8.7	63.4
April	6,216.9	2,020.9	8,237.8	51.2	599.0	144.8	743.8	8,981.6	8.3	63.7
May	6,212.2	2,004.3	8,216.4	58.1	616.9	149.8	766.7	8,983.1	8.5	63.7

TABLE 3. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: TREND SERIES

Month				Unemployed				Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per	Partic- ipation rate cent -
				Looking for full-time work		Looking for part- time work				
				Aged 15-19 looking for first job						
	Full-time workers	Employed Part-time workers	Total	Total - '000 -	Total					
MALES										
1994 —										
March	4,024.5	470.6	4,495.2	34.5	488.1	48.0	536.1	5,031.3	10.7	73.6
April	4,034.6	471.5	4,506.1	35.1	478.7	48.4	527.1	5,033.2	10.5	73.6
May	4,047.3	472.9	4,520.2	34.9	467.6	49.2	516.8	5,037.0	10.3	73.5
June	4,060.5	475.6	4,536.1	33.8	455.8	50.3	506.2	5,042.2	10.0	73.5
July	4,071.8	480.1	4,551.9	32.2	444.7	51.5	496.2	5,048.1	9.8	73.6
August	4,079.7	486.6	4,566.3	30.5	435.4	52.4	487.8	5,054.1	9.7	73.6
September	4,085.8	494.0	4,579.8	29.2	428.8	52.7	481.5	5,061.3	9.5	73.6
October	4,092.4	501.0	4,593.4	28.2	424.2	52.5	476.7	5,070.2	9.4	73.6
November r	4,102.2	506.5	4,608.8	27.5	420.3	51.9	472.2	5,080.9	9.3	73.7
December r	4,115.7	510.0	4,625.6	27.0	416.3	51.2	467.5	5,093.1	9.2	73.8
1995 —										
January r	4,131.5	511.5	4,643.0	26.7	411.8	50.6	462.4	5,105.4	9.1	73.9
February r	4,147.3	511.5	4,658.8	26.5	407.3	50.2	457.5	5,116.2	8.9	74.0
March r	4,161.0	510.9	4,671.9	26.8	403.3	50.0	453.3	5,125.2	8.8	74.0
April r	4,172.2	510.1	4,682.3	27.3	400.1	50.0	450.1	5,132.4	8.8	74.0
May	4,178.8	510.3	4,689.1	28.0	397.6	49.8	447.4	5,136.5	8.7	74.0
MARRIED FEMALES (a)										
1994 —										
March	1,104.8	937.6	2,042.4	n.a.	94.2	43.3	137.5	2,179.9	6.3	53.0
April	1,112.4	940.4	2,052.8	n.a.	93.2	43.0	136.2	2,189.0	6.2	53.1
May	1,119.8	944.6	2,064.4	n.a.	92.9	43.6	136.5	2,200.9	6.2	53.2
June	1,126.0	949.7	2,075.7	n.a.	92.5	44.5	137.1	2,212.8	6.2	53.4
July	1,130.2	954.8	2,085.0	n.a.	91.6	45.6	137.2	2,222.1	6.2	53.6
August	1,131.2	959.7	2,090.9	n.a.	90.1	46.3	136.3	2,227.3	6.1	53.7
September	1,129.1	964.3	2,093.4	n.a.	87.8	46.6	134.3	2,227.7	6.0	53.8
October	1,124.1	968.6	2,092.7	n.a.	85.0	46.6	131.6	2,224.2	5.9	53.7
November r	1,118.5	973.3	2,091.8	n.a.	82.2	46.5	128.7	2,220.5	5.8	53.7
December r	1,116.4	978.4	2,094.8	n.a.	79.8	46.0	125.8	2,220.6	5.7	53.7
1995 —										
January r	1,120.1	983.8	2,103.9	n.a.	77.7	45.4	123.0	2,226.9	5.5	53.9
February r	1,129.2	989.1	2,118.3	n.a.	75.8	44.4	120.2	2,238.6	5.4	54.0
March r	1,141.7	993.6	2,135.3	n.a.	74.0	43.3	117.3	2,252.6	5.2	54.2
April r	1,155.2	997.2	2,152.3	n.a.	72.2	42.1	114.3	2,266.7	5.0	54.4
May	1,168.1	999.6	2,167.7	n.a.	70.6	40.7	111.3	2,279.0	4.9	54.6
ALL FEMALES										
1994 —										
March	1,930.1	1,402.6	3,332.7	30.3	255.7	104.9	360.5	3,693.3	9.8	52.4
April	1,933.6	1,407.5	3,341.0	30.0	252.0	105.2	357.2	3,698.2	9.7	52.4
May	1,939.2	1,412.7	3,351.9	29.9	248.8	106.1	354.9	3,706.8	9.6	52.5
June	1,947.5	1,417.5	3,365.0	30.0	245.4	107.0	352.4	3,717.4	9.5	52.6
July	1,958.3	1,421.1	3,379.4	30.1	241.7	107.4	349.1	3,728.5	9.4	52.7
August	1,968.5	1,424.9	3,393.4	29.8	237.9	107.2	345.1	3,738.5	9.2	52.7
September	1,976.0	1,430.4	3,406.5	29.2	234.2	106.4	340.6	3,747.1	9.1	52.8
October	1,978.3	1,439.2	3,417.5	28.4	231.3	105.7	337.0	3,754.4	9.0	52.8
November r	1,976.5	1,451.6	3,428.1	27.3	229.0	105.5	334.5	3,762.6	8.9	52.9
December r	1,975.1	1,466.0	3,441.1	26.1	227.0	105.5	332.5	3,773.6	8.8	53.0
1995 —										
January r	1,977.9	1,480.0	3,457.9	25.2	224.9	105.2	330.2	3,788.1	8.7	53.1
February r	1,986.3	1,491.1	3,477.5	24.9	222.2	104.4	326.6	3,804.1	8.6	53.3
March r	1,999.3	1,498.9	3,498.2	24.8	218.9	103.0	321.9	3,820.1	8.4	53.5
April r	2,014.0	1,504.2	3,518.2	24.8	215.4	101.3	316.7	3,834.9	8.3	53.6
May	2,028.1	1,506.9	3,535.0	25.0	212.3	99.3	311.6	3,846.6	8.1	53.7
PERSONS										
1994 —										
March	5,954.7	1,873.2	7,827.9	64.8	743.7	152.9	896.6	8,724.5	10.3	62.8
April	5,968.2	1,879.0	7,847.2	65.1	730.7	153.6	884.3	8,731.4	10.1	62.8
May	5,986.5	1,885.7	7,872.1	64.8	716.4	155.3	871.7	8,743.8	10.0	62.8
June	6,007.9	1,893.1	7,901.0	63.8	701.2	157.3	858.6	8,759.6	9.8	62.9
July	6,030.1	1,901.2	7,931.3	62.2	686.4	159.0	845.4	8,776.7	9.6	62.9
August	6,048.2	1,911.6	7,959.7	60.3	673.3	159.6	832.9	8,792.6	9.5	63.0
September	6,061.8	1,924.4	7,986.3	58.4	663.0	159.1	822.1	8,808.4	9.3	63.0
October	6,070.7	1,940.2	8,010.9	56.6	655.5	158.2	813.7	8,824.6	9.2	63.1
November r	6,078.7	1,958.1	8,036.9	54.7	649.3	157.3	806.6	8,843.5	9.1	63.1
December r	6,090.8	1,976.0	8,066.8	53.1	643.3	156.6	800.0	8,866.7	9.0	63.2
1995 —										
January r	6,109.4	1,991.5	8,100.9	51.9	636.7	155.8	792.6	8,893.5	8.9	63.4
February r	6,133.6	2,002.6	8,136.2	51.4	629.5	154.6	784.1	8,920.3	8.8	63.5
March r	6,160.3	2,009.8	8,170.1	51.5	622.2	152.9	775.1	8,945.2	8.7	63.6
April r	6,186.1	2,014.4	8,200.5	52.1	615.5	151.2	766.8	8,967.3	8.6	63.6
May	6,206.9	2,017.2	8,224.1	53.0	609.8	149.2	759.0	8,983.1	8.4	63.7

(a) See Explanatory Notes, Paragraph 30.

**TABLE 4. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
MARITAL STATUS, MAY 1995**

	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15 and over</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i> - per cent -	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>Part-time workers</i>		<i>Looking for full-time work</i>	<i>Looking for part-time work</i> - '000 -						
<i>Males</i>	4,158.0	515.1	4,673.1	403.0	52.6	455.6	5,128.7	1,816.5	6,945.2	8.9	73.8
Married	2,819.0	200.8	3,019.8	177.0	8.7	185.7	3,205.5	999.6	4,205.1	5.8	76.2
Not married	1,339.0	314.3	1,653.3	226.0	44.0	269.9	1,923.2	816.8	2,740.1	14.0	70.2
<i>Females</i>	2,034.1	1,523.6	3,557.7	207.7	90.3	298.0	3,855.7	3,305.9	7,161.6	7.7	53.8
Married	1,177.7	1,014.7	2,192.4	71.9	37.8	109.7	2,302.1	1,884.4	4,186.4	4.8	55.0
Not married	856.4	508.9	1,365.3	135.8	52.4	188.2	1,553.6	1,421.6	2,975.1	12.1	52.2
Persons	6,192.1	2,038.7	8,230.8	610.7	142.9	753.6	8,984.4	5,122.4	14,106.7	8.4	63.7

**TABLE 5. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
STATES AND TERRITORIES, MAY 1995**

STATES AND TERRITORIES, MAY 1995											
State or Territory	Employed			Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -	Total					
MALES											
New South Wales	1,405.7	168.0	1,573.6	123.2	14.2	137.4	1,711.0	643.6	2,354.6	8.0	72.7
Victoria	1,035.7	130.7	1,166.4	103.6	13.0	116.5	1,282.9	454.3	1,737.1	9.1	73.9
Queensland	755.7	92.7	848.3	80.7	13.8	94.5	942.8	313.7	1,256.6	10.0	75.0
South Australia	321.6	46.3	367.9	39.7	3.6	43.2	411.1	163.6	574.7	10.5	71.5
Western Australia	427.3	48.4	475.7	34.6	4.4	38.9	514.6	151.6	666.2	7.6	77.2
Tasmania	100.0	14.2	114.2	12.0	2.0	13.9	128.2	52.3	180.5	10.9	71.0
Northern Territory	39.9	5.3	45.1	3.0	* 0.2	3.2	48.3	14.4	62.7	6.6	77.1
Australian Capital Territory	72.3	9.6	81.8	6.3	1.6	7.9	89.8	23.0	112.8	8.8	79.6
Australia	4,158.0	515.1	4,673.1	403.0	52.6	455.6	5,128.7	1,816.5	6,945.2	8.9	73.8
FEMALES											
New South Wales	698.6	474.4	1,172.9	58.0	31.2	89.2	1,262.1	1,175.7	2,437.8	7.1	51.8
Victoria	498.8	393.2	892.0	58.9	21.5	80.4	972.4	839.8	1,812.1	8.3	53.7
Queensland	374.0	275.3	649.3	44.6	16.7	61.2	710.5	569.3	1,279.8	8.6	55.5
South Australia	154.9	133.5	288.3	19.6	6.5	26.1	314.4	281.1	595.6	8.3	52.8
Western Australia	194.1	165.9	359.9	17.2	9.7	26.9	386.8	285.4	672.2	6.9	57.5
Tasmania	44.4	42.7	87.2	5.4	2.2	7.7	94.9	91.8	186.6	8.1	50.8
Northern Territory	24.5	11.0	35.4	1.6	* 0.7	2.3	37.7	22.4	60.2	6.0	62.7
Australian Capital Territory	44.9	27.7	72.6	2.4	1.8	4.2	76.8	40.4	117.3	5.5	65.5
Australia	2,034.1	1,523.6	3,557.7	207.7	90.3	298.0	3,855.7	3,305.9	7,161.6	7.7	53.8
PERSONS											
New South Wales	2,104.2	642.3	2,746.5	181.2	45.4	226.6	2,973.1	1,819.3	4,792.4	7.6	62.0
Victoria	1,534.4	523.9	2,058.3	162.5	34.4	196.9	2,255.2	1,294.0	3,549.3	8.7	63.5
Queensland	1,129.7	368.0	1,497.6	125.3	30.4	155.7	1,653.3	883.0	2,536.4	9.4	65.2
South Australia	476.5	179.8	656.2	59.2	10.1	69.3	725.6	444.7	1,170.3	9.6	62.0
Western Australia	621.4	214.2	835.6	51.8	14.1	65.8	901.4	437.0	1,338.4	7.3	67.3
Tasmania	144.5	57.0	201.4	17.4	4.2	21.6	223.1	144.0	367.1	9.7	60.8
Northern Territory	64.3	16.3	80.6	4.6	* 0.9	5.5	86.0	36.8	122.9	6.4	70.0
Australian Capital Territory	117.2	37.3	154.4	8.7	3.4	12.2	166.6	63.4	230.0	7.3	72.4
Australia	6,192.1	2,038.7	8,230.8	610.7	142.9	753.6	8,984.4	5,122.4	14,106.7	8.4	63.7

TABLE 6. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
STATE CAPITAL CITIES, MAY 1995

STATE CAPITAL CITIES, MAY 1975

Capital city	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate per cent	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -						
MALES										
Sydney	907.5	1,016.5	66.8	9.7	76.5	1,093.0	381.9	1,474.9	7.0	74.1
Melbourne	754.9	846.3	71.8	10.4	82.2	928.5	319.1	1,247.6	8.9	74.4
Brisbane	351.1	395.9	32.8	6.5	39.3	435.3	137.7	572.9	9.0	76.0
Adelaide	231.2	264.7	31.3	3.3	34.6	299.3	123.4	422.7	11.6	70.8
Perth	299.3	336.5	27.8	3.9	31.7	368.3	115.6	483.9	8.6	76.1
Hobart	40.4	45.7	4.8	1.3	6.1	51.8	21.1	72.9	11.8	71.1
Total	2,584.5	2,905.6	235.3	35.1	270.5	3,176.1	1,098.8	4,274.9	8.5	74.3
FEMALES										
Sydney	487.4	768.9	36.1	19.7	55.8	824.7	712.9	1,537.6	6.8	53.6
Melbourne	382.8	651.5	40.1	16.1	56.2	707.8	600.6	1,308.3	7.9	54.1
Brisbane	188.1	311.3	17.5	9.4	26.9	338.2	259.0	597.2	7.9	56.6
Adelaide	117.6	212.0	16.2	5.7	22.0	234.0	214.3	448.3	9.4	52.2
Perth	150.1	273.7	12.6	7.7	20.3	294.1	211.9	506.0	6.9	58.1
Hobart	19.6	38.2	1.7	1.0	2.7	40.9	36.5	77.4	6.6	52.9
Total	1,345.6	2,255.7	124.3	59.6	183.9	2,439.6	2,035.2	4,474.8	7.5	54.5
PERSONS										
Sydney	1,395.0	1,785.4	102.9	29.4	132.3	1,917.6	1,094.8	3,012.4	6.9	63.7
Melbourne	1,137.7	1,497.8	111.9	26.5	138.4	1,636.3	919.7	2,555.9	8.5	64.0
Brisbane	539.2	707.3	50.3	15.9	66.2	773.5	396.7	1,170.1	8.6	66.1
Adelaide	348.9	476.7	47.5	9.1	56.5	533.3	337.7	871.0	10.6	61.2
Perth	449.4	610.2	40.5	11.6	52.1	662.3	327.6	989.9	7.9	66.9
Hobart	59.9	83.9	6.6	2.2	8.8	92.7	57.6	150.3	9.5	61.7
Total	3,930.1	5,161.3	359.6	94.8	454.4	5,615.7	3,133.9	8,749.6	8.1	64.2

TABLE 7. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, MAY 1995

	Persons						
	Males	Females		Aged 15-19	Aged 20-24	Aged 25 and over	Total
		Married	Total				
	— '000 —						
Employed	81.8	41.8	72.6	11.2	22.7	120.5	154.4
Full-time workers	72.3	25.8	44.9	2.9	17.2	97.0	117.2
Part-time workers	9.6	16.0	27.7	8.3	5.6	23.4	37.3
Unemployed	7.9	1.5	4.2	2.7	2.5	7.0	12.2
Looking for full-time work	6.3	1.1	2.4	1.2	1.8	5.7	8.7
Looking for part-time work	1.6	* 0.3	1.8	1.5	* 0.7	1.2	3.4
Labour force	89.8	43.3	76.8	13.9	25.2	127.5	166.6
Not in labour force	23.0	21.5	40.4	9.8	5.2	48.5	63.4
Aged 15-19 attending school	4.0	* 0.0	3.4	7.4	..	..	7.4
Civilian population	112.8	64.8	117.3	23.7	30.4	175.9	230.0
	— per cent —						
Unemployment rate	8.8	3.4	5.5	19.3	9.8	5.5	7.3
Looking for full-time work	8.0	4.2	5.1	28.9	9.4	5.6	6.9
Participation rate	79.6	66.8	65.5	58.7	82.9	72.5	72.4
Employment/population ratio	72.6	64.6	61.9	47.4	74.8	68.5	67.1
	— number —						
Average weekly hours worked by employed persons	41.0	30.9	29.9	18.9	33.7	37.8	35.8
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)	47.0	47.8	36.2	28.8	33.7	52.1	43.2

TABLE 8. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

Month	Males				Females				Persons			
	Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.	
	Full-time workers	Total	LOYED force	Unemp. rate - per cent.	Full-time workers	Total	LOYED force	Unemp. rate - per cent.	Full-time workers	Total	LOYED force	Unemp. rate - per cent.
NEW SOUTH WALES												
1994 —												
March	1,343.2	1,499.9	184.9	1,684.8	11.0	72.5	687.1	1,127.1	111.9	1,239.0	9.0	51.5
April	1,349.0	1,502.6	178.9	1,681.5	10.6	72.3	684.3	1,123.2	115.1	1,238.3	9.3	51.4
May	1,352.1	1,501.9	177.5	1,679.4	10.6	72.2	683.6	1,129.5	108.5	1,238.0	8.8	51.3
June	1,350.9	1,512.5	172.9	1,685.4	10.3	72.4	688.2	1,124.0	116.9	1,240.9	9.4	51.4
July	1,360.7	1,520.9	162.1	1,683.0	9.6	72.2	691.0	1,131.0	116.2	1,247.2	9.3	51.6
August	1,358.1	1,527.9	157.2	1,685.1	9.3	72.2	691.0	1,120.6	107.4	1,228.2	8.7	50.8
September	1,370.7	1,534.1	163.0	1,697.1	9.6	72.7	706.0	1,156.6	110.0	1,266.7	8.7	52.3
October	1,361.3	1,536.4	150.4	1,686.8	8.9	72.2	703.8	1,143.3	106.7	1,250.0	8.5	51.6
November	1,373.0	1,536.3	153.1	1,689.4	9.1	72.2	700.6	1,147.5	106.4	1,253.9	8.5	51.7
December	1,382.8	1,547.3	150.5	1,697.8	8.9	72.5	700.2	1,156.4	108.5	1,264.9	8.6	52.1
1995 —												
January	1,389.8	1,559.6	154.7	1,714.3	9.0	73.1	694.6	1,159.9	102.7	1,262.6	8.1	52.0
February	1,408.3	1,572.1	144.4	1,716.5	8.4	73.2	685.7	1,147.7	116.3	1,264.0	9.2	52.0
March	1,402.3	1,559.6	144.4	1,704.0	8.5	72.5	675.1	1,147.5	102.9	1,259.8	8.2	51.4
April	1,401.7	1,570.6	136.6	1,707.1	8.0	72.6	699.8	1,167.7	92.2	1,259.8	7.3	51.7
May	1,405.5	1,570.8	141.1	1,711.9	8.2	72.7	699.9	1,161.3	93.9	1,255.1	7.5	51.5
VICTORIA												
1994 —												
March	1,004.4	1,123.9	151.4	1,275.4	11.9	74.0	474.3	834.3	106.0	940.3	11.3	52.3
April	1,013.4	1,129.1	145.5	1,274.6	11.4	73.9	468.3	838.8	101.7	940.5	10.8	52.3
May	1,012.5	1,129.6	143.1	1,272.7	11.2	73.8	475.8	843.0	95.2	938.3	10.1	52.2
June	1,014.8	1,132.2	143.8	1,276.0	11.3	74.0	473.4	844.7	92.3	937.1	9.9	52.1
July	1,027.8	1,147.7	131.8	1,279.5	10.3	74.1	477.4	850.7	97.0	947.7	10.2	52.6
August	1,004.9	1,132.8	136.5	1,269.3	10.8	73.5	470.4	840.4	104.8	945.2	11.1	52.5
September	1,022.8	1,141.1	133.9	1,275.0	10.5	73.8	481.6	849.9	96.7	946.6	10.2	52.5
October	1,017.5	1,146.9	127.3	1,274.2	10.0	73.7	467.6	847.6	90.6	938.2	9.7	52.0
November	1,019.4	1,145.7	130.3	1,275.9	10.2	73.8	473.6	836.8	92.2	929.0	9.9	51.5
December	1,017.7	1,154.2	123.7	1,277.8	9.7	73.9	470.0	841.0	94.0	935.0	10.1	51.8
1995 —												
January	1,022.1	1,152.5	126.5	1,279.0	9.9	73.9	475.0	840.6	97.1	937.7	10.4	51.9
February	1,039.2	1,170.1	119.9	1,289.9	9.3	74.5	486.4	860.1	89.5	949.6	9.4	52.5
March	1,042.0	1,174.9	113.2	1,288.0	8.8	74.3	492.6	874.0	86.5	960.6	9.0	53.1
April	1,045.2	1,170.8	113.9	1,284.8	8.9	74.0	497.0	884.2	81.1	965.2	8.4	53.3
May	1,042.1	1,170.8	115.5	1,286.3	9.0	74.0	506.9	897.5	79.2	976.8	8.1	53.9

TABLE 8. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES—continued

Month	Males						Females						Persons					
	Employed			Unemp-			Employed			Unemp-			Employed			Unemp-		
	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate	Full-time workers	Total	Unemp- loyed	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate	Partic- ipation rate
	'000 -	'000 -	'000 -	'000 -	- per cent -	- per cent -	'000 -	'000 -	'000 -	'000 -	- per cent -	- per cent -	'000 -	'000 -	'000 -	'000 -	- per cent -	- per cent -
QUEENSLAND																		
1994 —																		
March	727.3	814.7	90.6	905.3	10.0	74.6	344.7	595.9	63.6	659.5	9.6	53.2	1,072.0	1,410.6	154.2	1,564.8	9.9	63.8
April	732.0	817.9	87.7	905.6	9.7	74.4	341.1	591.2	62.9	654.0	9.6	52.7	1,073.1	1,409.1	150.6	1,559.6	9.7	63.4
May	740.5	832.0	81.1	913.1	8.9	74.9	342.8	596.7	64.1	660.8	9.7	53.1	1,083.2	1,428.7	145.3	1,573.9	9.2	63.9
June	743.2	830.2	82.5	912.8	9.0	74.7	352.3	598.8	63.4	662.2	9.6	53.1	1,095.5	1,429.0	146.0	1,575.0	9.3	63.8
July	745.2	831.7	81.9	913.6	9.0	74.5	350.1	604.6	60.8	665.4	9.1	53.2	1,095.2	1,436.3	142.7	1,579.0	9.0	63.8
August	751.9	835.3	83.2	918.5	9.1	74.7	356.8	606.8	61.2	668.0	9.2	53.3	1,108.8	1,442.1	144.4	1,586.5	9.1	63.9
September	753.1	835.7	84.2	919.8	9.2	74.7	359.4	616.6	62.5	679.1	9.2	54.1	1,112.5	1,452.3	146.7	1,598.9	9.2	64.3
October	750.9	837.1	83.7	920.8	9.1	74.6	360.2	617.9	59.5	677.4	8.8	53.8	1,111.1	1,455.0	143.2	1,598.3	9.0	64.1
November	753.0	839.9	83.4	923.3	9.0	74.6	363.8	625.1	61.1	686.2	8.9	54.4	1,116.9	1,464.9	144.5	1,609.5	9.0	64.4
December	752.9	841.7	78.8	920.5	8.6	74.2	352.5	624.3	55.5	679.8	8.2	53.8	1,105.3	1,466.0	134.3	1,600.3	8.4	63.9
1995 —																		
January	761.8	844.2	78.9	923.1	8.5	74.2	335.8	626.5	57.9	684.4	8.5	54.0	1,097.6	1,470.7	136.8	1,607.4	8.5	64.0
February	765.5	852.2	82.2	934.4	8.8	74.9	354.6	641.0	61.9	702.9	8.8	55.3	1,120.1	1,493.2	144.1	1,637.3	8.8	65.0
March	762.6	854.9	82.9	937.8	8.8	75.0	360.5	644.8	64.0	708.8	9.0	55.6	1,123.1	1,499.7	146.8	1,646.6	8.9	65.2
April	773.1	864.0	81.2	945.2	8.6	75.4	377.4	655.7	57.2	712.9	8.0	55.8	1,150.5	1,519.7	138.4	1,658.1	8.3	65.5
May	762.2	856.6	90.4	947.0	9.5	75.4	373.5	647.1	63.3	710.4	8.9	55.5	1,135.6	1,503.7	153.7	1,657.4	9.3	65.3
SOUTH AUSTRALIA																		
1994 —																		
March	322.2	362.3	48.4	410.7	11.8	71.9	144.2	271.3	31.2	302.5	10.3	51.0	466.4	633.5	79.6	713.2	11.2	61.3
April	322.7	361.7	45.5	407.2	11.2	71.2	145.2	273.9	26.9	300.8	8.9	50.7	467.9	635.6	72.4	708.0	10.2	60.8
May	325.4	363.4	44.9	408.3	11.0	71.4	144.5	274.8	31.3	306.2	10.2	51.6	469.9	638.2	76.2	714.5	10.7	61.3
June	325.2	362.2	46.3	408.5	11.3	71.4	146.8	273.0	33.1	306.1	10.8	51.6	471.9	635.2	79.4	714.6	11.1	61.3
July	325.4	366.7	43.5	410.3	10.6	71.7	147.9	285.0	32.8	317.7	10.3	53.5	473.4	651.7	76.3	728.0	10.5	62.4
August	329.5	366.5	44.8	411.4	10.9	71.8	148.2	280.7	30.6	311.4	9.8	52.4	477.6	647.3	75.5	722.8	10.4	62.0
September	329.9	365.7	44.7	410.4	10.9	71.6	149.7	281.7	30.7	312.4	9.8	52.6	479.7	647.4	75.4	722.8	10.4	61.9
October	327.6	366.0	44.5	410.4	10.8	71.6	151.2	280.8	30.2	311.0	9.7	52.3	478.8	646.7	74.7	721.4	10.4	61.8
November	323.8	363.9	44.1	408.0	10.8	71.1	154.3	281.4	30.9	312.3	9.9	52.5	478.1	645.3	75.0	720.3	10.4	61.7
December	318.0	360.8	44.4	405.2	11.0	70.6	150.8	282.0	28.2	310.2	9.1	52.2	468.8	642.8	72.6	715.4	10.2	61.2
1995 —																		
January	320.9	361.9	45.4	407.3	11.2	71.0	151.9	280.1	24.2	304.3	8.0	51.2	472.7	641.9	69.6	711.6	9.8	60.9
February	327.3	372.7	42.1	414.8	10.2	72.3	151.9	282.5	27.6	310.1	8.9	52.1	479.2	655.2	69.7	724.9	9.6	62.0
March	316.5	363.3	44.6	407.9	10.9	71.0	151.9	280.5	29.0	309.6	9.4	52.0	468.4	643.8	73.6	717.5	10.3	61.3
April	320.9	367.9	43.6	411.6	10.6	71.6	150.6	281.8	28.1	309.9	9.1	52.1	471.5	649.7	71.8	721.5	9.9	61.7
May	322.7	367.4	44.4	411.8	10.8	71.7	158.5	289.0	26.4	315.4	8.4	53.0	481.2	656.5	70.8	727.2	9.7	62.1

TABLE 8. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES — continued

Month	Males				Females				Persons			
	Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.	
	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. rate - per cent -
WESTERN AUSTRALIA												
1994 —												
March	411.9	459.5	42.4	501.9	8.5	77.1	353.6	28.2	587.3	784.9	70.6	8.3
April	411.1	459.5	41.8	501.2	8.3	76.9	358.7	30.4	588.2	787.7	72.2	8.4
May	411.3	460.0	40.8	500.8	8.2	76.7	357.1	31.7	589.7	785.4	72.5	8.5
June	411.2	458.3	42.5	500.8	8.5	76.6	361.1	33.8	589.3	785.6	76.2	8.8
July	416.0	463.8	41.8	505.5	8.3	77.2	366.0	29.2	596.1	800.6	70.9	8.1
August	416.2	462.6	40.5	503.1	8.0	76.7	363.5	28.3	596.5	797.9	68.7	7.9
September	416.1	464.1	39.8	503.9	7.9	76.7	364.5	27.8	596.9	797.5	68.4	8.2
October	410.4	463.9	38.1	502.0	7.6	76.3	369.2	27.8	594.7	805.3	65.9	7.6
November	412.0	468.3	40.1	508.4	7.9	77.1	368.5	28.4	598.2	808.5	68.5	7.8
December	415.8	471.0	37.6	508.6	7.4	77.0	372.0	26.3	601.3	816.7	63.9	7.3
1995 —												
January	416.8	472.5	39.9	512.5	7.8	77.5	370.8	26.4	600.0	816.9	66.4	7.5
February	417.1	466.6	46.0	512.6	9.0	77.4	375.2	26.0	609.2	815.8	72.0	8.1
March	423.2	476.4	37.3	513.8	7.3	77.4	377.2	26.9	611.5	826.7	64.2	7.2
April	426.1	479.3	41.2	520.6	7.9	78.3	383.8	24.8	622.8	838.3	66.1	7.3
May	426.3	476.6	38.7	515.3	7.5	77.3	386.2	27.7	621.0	835.1	66.4	7.4
TASMANIA												
1994 —												
March	98.8	111.9	17.7	129.6	13.7	72.1	91.4	8.7	140.7	194.5	26.4	12.0
April	100.2	112.4	16.8	129.2	13.0	71.8	91.0	8.8	140.9	194.6	25.6	11.6
May	100.1	112.5	16.2	128.7	12.6	71.6	92.5	9.1	142.2	195.9	25.3	11.4
June	101.5	112.4	14.2	126.7	11.2	70.4	90.7	7.5	142.1	195.7	21.7	10.0
July	100.7	112.5	14.7	127.2	11.5	70.7	92.0	9.2	141.8	195.4	23.8	10.9
August	99.5	112.4	14.5	126.9	11.4	70.5	88.7	7.9	140.0	193.3	22.3	10.4
September	99.3	112.9	15.0	127.9	11.7	71.0	88.7	8.8	141.0	195.1	23.8	10.9
October	99.6	115.3	14.2	129.6	11.0	72.0	89.5	9.3	140.6	195.6	23.5	10.7
November	100.5	113.5	15.0	128.5	11.7	71.4	91.0	9.6	144.4	194.9	24.6	11.2
December	100.7	114.6	14.9	129.5	11.5	71.9	89.9	9.2	143.9	195.3	24.1	11.0
1995 —												
January	100.6	113.8	15.4	129.1	11.9	71.6	93.8	10.3	144.7	197.2	25.7	11.5
February	99.0	112.2	16.3	128.5	12.7	71.3	91.9	9.4	142.9	194.7	25.7	11.7
March	100.8	114.2	14.0	128.3	10.9	71.1	93.8	8.8	146.3	199.2	22.8	10.3
April	99.4	114.5	14.9	129.4	11.5	71.7	95.8	7.5	145.8	202.8	22.4	9.9
May	99.6	114.1	15.0	129.1	11.6	71.6	94.9	8.4	144.0	200.7	23.4	10.4

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES

Month	Males				Females				Persons			
	Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-	
	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp- rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp- rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp- rate - per cent -
NEW SOUTH WALES												
1994 —												
March	1,346.1	1,499.3	182.1	1,681.4	10.8	72.4	683.6	1,123.7	112.9	1,236.6	9.1	51.4
April	1,348.0	1,502.6	179.0	1,681.6	10.6	72.3	684.3	1,124.4	113.1	1,237.6	9.1	51.4
May	1,350.8	1,507.3	175.1	1,682.5	10.4	72.3	686.0	1,125.6	113.5	1,239.0	9.2	51.4
June	1,354.0	1,513.1	170.6	1,683.7	10.1	72.3	688.6	1,127.4	113.2	1,240.6	9.1	51.4
July	1,357.2	1,519.3	165.6	1,684.9	9.8	72.3	692.0	1,130.4	112.3	1,242.7	9.0	51.4
August	1,360.2	1,525.2	161.0	1,686.1	9.5	72.3	696.1	1,135.0	110.8	1,245.9	8.9	51.5
September	1,363.8	1,531.1	157.3	1,688.4	9.3	72.3	699.9	1,140.8	109.3	1,250.0	8.7	51.6
October	1,368.9	1,537.1	154.9	1,691.9	9.2	72.4	701.5	1,146.2	108.2	1,254.4	8.6	51.8
November	1,375.7	1,543.3	153.0	1,696.3	9.0	72.5	700.2	1,150.1	107.9	1,258.1	8.6	51.9
December	1,383.3	1,549.7	151.3	1,700.9	8.9	72.7	696.8	1,152.5	107.7	1,260.2	8.5	51.9
1995 —												
January	1,390.8	1,556.1	149.0	1,705.1	8.7	72.7	693.1	1,153.6	106.9	1,260.5	8.5	51.9
February	1,397.2	1,561.8	146.4	1,708.1	8.6	72.8	690.6	1,154.7	105.0	1,259.7	8.3	51.8
March	1,402.2	1,566.4	143.8	1,710.2	8.4	72.8	689.8	1,156.3	102.3	1,258.6	8.1	51.7
April	1,405.9	1,570.0	141.5	1,711.4	8.3	72.8	690.5	1,158.5	99.3	1,257.7	7.9	51.6
May	1,407.8	1,572.5	139.2	1,711.8	8.1	72.7	692.0	1,160.1	96.3	1,256.3	7.7	51.5
1994 —												
March	1,006.0	1,122.0	148.6	1,270.6	11.7	73.7	472.2	832.6	103.3	935.9	11.0	52.1
April	1,009.2	1,126.0	146.7	1,272.6	11.5	73.8	473.2	837.7	100.3	937.9	10.7	52.2
May	1,012.7	1,130.4	144.0	1,274.4	11.3	73.9	474.0	842.3	98.4	940.7	10.5	52.3
June	1,015.6	1,134.5	140.7	1,275.2	11.0	73.9	474.5	845.4	97.4	942.8	10.3	52.4
July	1,017.3	1,137.6	137.4	1,275.0	10.8	73.9	474.7	846.7	96.9	943.6	10.3	52.4
August	1,017.5	1,139.8	134.5	1,274.4	10.6	73.8	474.2	846.3	96.5	942.7	10.2	52.3
September	1,017.0	1,141.7	132.3	1,274.0	10.4	73.8	473.3	844.5	96.1	940.6	10.2	52.2
October	1,017.2	1,144.4	130.3	1,274.7	10.2	73.8	472.3	842.3	95.6	938.0	10.2	52.0
November	1,019.0	1,148.3	128.1	1,276.4	10.0	73.8	472.2	841.4	94.8	936.2	10.1	51.9
December	1,022.7	1,153.5	125.5	1,279.0	9.8	74.0	474.3	843.9	93.4	937.3	10.0	51.9
1995 —												
January	1,027.8	1,159.2	122.6	1,281.8	9.6	74.1	478.6	850.3	91.6	941.9	9.7	52.2
February	1,033.2	1,164.4	119.8	1,284.2	9.3	74.1	484.5	859.7	89.5	949.2	9.4	52.5
March	1,038.3	1,168.8	117.2	1,285.9	9.1	74.2	490.9	870.4	86.8	957.1	9.1	52.9
April	1,042.7	1,172.2	115.0	1,287.2	8.9	74.2	497.1	881.0	83.9	964.8	8.7	53.3
May	1,046.1	1,174.8	113.2	1,287.9	8.8	74.1	502.3	890.8	81.1	971.8	8.3	53.6
1994 —												
March	1,006.0	1,122.0	148.6	1,270.6	11.7	73.7	472.2	832.6	103.3	935.9	11.0	52.1
April	1,009.2	1,126.0	146.7	1,272.6	11.5	73.8	473.2	837.7	100.3	937.9	10.7	52.2
May	1,012.7	1,130.4	144.0	1,274.4	11.3	73.9	474.0	842.3	98.4	940.7	10.5	52.3
June	1,015.6	1,134.5	140.7	1,275.2	11.0	73.9	474.5	845.4	97.4	942.8	10.3	52.4
July	1,017.3	1,137.6	137.4	1,275.0	10.8	73.9	474.7	846.7	96.9	943.6	10.3	52.4
August	1,017.5	1,139.8	134.5	1,274.4	10.6	73.8	474.2	846.3	96.5	942.7	10.2	52.3
September	1,017.0	1,141.7	132.3	1,274.0	10.4	73.8	473.3	844.5	96.1	940.6	10.2	52.2
October	1,017.2	1,144.4	130.3	1,274.7	10.2	73.8	472.3	842.3	95.6	938.0	10.2	52.0
November	1,019.0	1,148.3	128.1	1,276.4	10.0	73.8	472.2	841.4	94.8	936.2	10.1	51.9
December	1,022.7	1,153.5	125.5	1,279.0	9.8	74.0	474.3	843.9	93.4	937.3	10.0	51.9
1995 —												
January	1,027.8	1,159.2	122.6	1,281.8	9.6	74.1	478.6	850.3	91.6	941.9	9.7	52.2
February	1,033.2	1,164.4	119.8	1,284.2	9.3	74.1	484.5	859.7	89.5	949.2	9.4	52.5
March	1,038.3	1,168.8	117.2	1,285.9	9.1	74.2	490.9	870.4	86.8	957.1	9.1	52.9
April	1,042.7	1,172.2	115.0	1,287.2	8.9	74.2	497.1	881.0	83.9	964.8	8.7	53.3
May	1,046.1	1,174.8	113.2	1,287.9	8.8	74.1	502.3	890.8	81.1	971.8	8.3	53.6

VICTORIA

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES—continued

Month	Males				Females				Persons			
	Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-	
	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	rate - per cent -
QUEENSLAND												
1994 —												
March	729.5	818.8	907.4	9.8	74.7	593.9	64.0	658.0	1,072.9	1,412.8	152.5	9.7
April	733.4	822.5	909.0	9.5	74.7	595.1	63.3	658.4	1,077.5	1,417.6	149.8	9.6
May	738.1	826.2	910.7	9.3	74.7	596.7	63.0	659.7	1,083.9	1,423.0	147.4	9.4
June	742.8	829.5	912.7	9.1	74.6	597.7	62.7	662.3	1,091.6	1,429.2	145.9	9.3
July	746.6	832.4	915.1	9.0	74.7	599.7	62.2	666.3	1,099.6	1,436.4	145.0	9.2
August	749.3	834.6	917.3	9.0	74.7	600.4	61.6	670.4	1,105.8	1,443.4	144.4	9.1
September	751.1	836.0	918.8	9.0	74.6	603.5	61.3	674.2	1,109.4	1,449.5	143.5	9.0
October	752.5	837.4	920.0	9.0	74.5	617.8	59.8	677.7	1,110.0	1,455.2	142.4	8.9
November	754.4	839.6	921.5	8.9	74.4	622.2	59.3	681.5	1,109.3	1,461.8	141.1	8.8
December	756.9	842.9	924.0	8.8	74.5	627.1	59.2	686.3	1,109.8	1,470.0	140.2	8.7
1995 —												
January	759.7	846.8	927.6	8.7	74.6	632.5	59.4	691.9	1,112.9	1,479.3	140.3	8.7
February	762.7	850.9	932.3	8.7	74.7	638.1	60.0	698.1	1,118.5	1,489.0	141.4	8.7
March	765.1	854.8	937.3	8.8	75.0	643.6	60.6	704.2	1,125.6	1,498.4	143.2	8.7
April	766.9	858.0	942.0	8.9	75.2	648.4	61.3	709.6	1,132.8	1,506.4	145.2	8.8
May	767.9	860.5	946.0	9.0	75.3	651.9	61.8	713.7	1,139.0	1,512.5	147.2	8.9
SOUTH AUSTRALIA												
1994 —												
March	322.4	361.9	408.8	11.5	71.5	272.7	30.3	303.0	467.7	634.7	77.1	10.8
April	323.2	362.2	408.4	11.3	71.4	273.6	30.5	304.0	468.4	635.8	76.6	10.8
May	324.5	363.0	408.6	11.2	71.4	275.1	30.9	306.0	469.9	638.1	76.5	10.7
June	326.0	364.2	409.3	11.0	71.5	277.2	31.3	308.6	472.2	641.4	76.5	10.7
July	327.4	365.2	410.0	10.9	71.6	279.3	31.7	311.0	474.8	644.5	76.5	10.6
August	327.8	365.5	410.1	10.9	71.6	280.8	31.7	312.5	476.6	646.3	76.3	10.6
September	327.3	365.3	409.8	10.9	71.5	281.6	31.1	312.7	477.5	646.9	75.6	10.5
October	326.2	364.8	409.2	10.9	71.4	281.8	30.1	311.9	477.3	646.5	74.6	10.3
November	324.5	364.3	408.6	10.9	71.3	281.5	29.0	310.5	476.2	645.7	73.4	10.2
December	322.8	364.2	408.5	10.8	71.2	281.1	28.2	309.3	474.7	645.3	72.5	10.1
1995 —												
January	321.6	364.7	441.1	10.8	71.2	281.1	27.7	308.9	473.6	645.8	71.8	10.0
February	321.1	365.6	440.0	10.7	71.3	281.7	27.4	309.1	473.2	647.2	71.4	9.9
March	321.0	366.5	439.9	10.7	71.4	282.5	27.3	309.8	473.6	649.0	71.2	9.9
April	321.0	367.2	439.9	10.7	71.6	283.5	27.3	310.8	474.3	650.7	71.2	9.9
May	321.3	367.9	439.9	10.7	71.7	284.6	27.2	311.9	475.3	652.5	71.2	9.8

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES—continued

Month	Males					Females					Persons							
	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force - '000 -	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force - '000 -	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force - '000 -	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -			
	Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total						
WESTERN AUSTRALIA																		
1994 —																		
March	411.1	458.2	42.9	501.1	8.6	77.0	176.0	325.8	31.1	356.9	8.7	54.4	587.2	784.1	74.0	858.1	8.6	65.6
April	411.9	459.2	42.2	501.4	8.4	76.9	176.9	326.9	31.0	358.0	8.7	54.4	588.8	786.1	73.2	859.4	8.5	65.6
May	412.7	460.0	41.7	501.8	8.3	76.9	177.7	328.3	31.0	359.3	8.6	54.5	590.4	788.3	72.7	861.0	8.4	65.7
June	413.4	460.8	41.4	502.2	8.2	76.8	178.6	330.0	30.9	360.9	8.6	54.7	591.9	790.7	72.3	863.0	8.4	65.7
July	413.9	461.5	41.0	502.6	8.2	76.8	179.6	332.1	30.6	362.7	8.4	54.9	593.5	793.7	71.6	865.3	8.3	65.8
August	414.1	462.8	40.3	503.1	8.0	76.7	180.8	334.6	30.0	364.6	8.2	55.1	594.9	797.3	70.4	867.7	8.1	65.9
September	414.0	464.3	39.7	504.0	7.9	76.7	182.0	337.0	29.2	366.2	8.0	55.3	596.0	801.3	69.0	870.2	7.9	66.0
October	413.7	465.8	39.4	505.2	7.8	76.8	183.1	339.2	28.4	367.5	7.7	55.4	596.8	805.0	67.7	872.7	7.8	66.0
November r	413.8	467.4	39.4	506.8	7.8	76.9	184.3	341.3	27.6	368.9	7.5	55.5	598.1	808.7	67.0	875.7	7.7	66.1
December r	414.7	469.1	39.8	508.9	7.8	77.1	185.7	343.6	27.0	370.6	7.3	55.6	600.4	812.7	66.8	879.5	7.6	66.3
1995 —																		
January r	416.7	470.9	40.3	511.2	7.9	77.3	187.3	346.4	26.6	373.0	7.1	55.9	604.0	817.3	66.9	884.2	7.6	66.5
February r	419.3	472.7	40.6	513.3	7.9	77.5	189.1	349.4	26.3	375.7	7.0	56.2	608.5	822.1	66.9	889.0	7.5	66.8
March r	421.9	474.5	40.6	515.1	7.9	77.6	191.1	352.4	26.2	378.6	6.9	56.5	613.0	826.9	66.8	893.7	7.5	67.0
April r	424.3	476.1	40.4	516.6	7.8	77.7	193.1	355.2	26.2	381.5	6.9	56.9	617.3	831.4	66.7	898.0	7.4	67.2
May	426.2	477.4	40.1	517.4	7.7	77.7	194.7	357.8	26.3	384.1	6.8	57.1	620.9	835.2	66.4	901.6	7.4	67.4
TASMANIA																		
1994 —																		
March	99.9	112.4	17.0	129.5	13.2	72.0	42.0	83.1	8.8	91.9	9.6	49.4	141.9	195.6	25.9	221.4	11.7	60.5
April	100.1	112.4	16.5	128.9	12.8	71.7	41.6	83.1	8.7	91.7	9.4	49.3	141.7	195.5	25.2	220.7	11.4	60.3
May	100.3	112.3	15.9	128.3	12.4	71.3	41.2	82.9	8.5	91.4	9.3	49.1	141.5	195.3	24.4	219.7	11.1	60.0
June	100.3	112.4	15.3	127.6	12.0	71.0	41.0	82.7	8.4	91.1	9.2	49.0	141.3	195.1	23.7	218.8	10.8	59.8
July	100.3	112.6	14.8	127.4	11.6	70.8	40.9	82.3	8.4	90.7	9.3	48.7	141.2	195.0	23.2	218.1	10.6	59.6
August	100.1	113.0	14.5	127.5	11.4	70.9	41.1	81.8	8.5	90.4	9.5	48.5	141.2	194.9	23.0	217.9	10.6	59.5
September	100.0	113.5	14.5	127.9	11.3	71.1	41.4	81.4	8.8	90.2	9.8	48.4	141.4	194.9	23.3	218.1	10.7	59.6
October	100.0	113.8	14.7	128.5	11.4	71.4	42.0	81.1	9.1	90.2	10.1	48.4	141.9	194.8	23.8	218.7	10.9	59.7
November r	100.1	113.9	14.9	128.9	11.6	71.5	42.6	81.1	9.5	90.6	10.4	48.6	142.7	195.0	24.4	219.4	11.1	59.9
December r	100.2	113.9	15.1	129.0	11.7	71.6	43.4	81.7	9.6	91.2	10.5	49.0	143.6	195.6	24.7	220.3	11.2	60.1
1995 —																		
January r	100.2	113.8	15.2	129.0	11.8	71.6	44.0	82.6	9.5	92.1	10.3	49.4	144.3	196.5	24.6	221.1	11.1	60.3
February r	100.1	113.7	15.2	128.9	11.8	71.5	44.6	83.8	9.2	93.0	9.9	49.9	144.7	197.6	24.3	221.9	11.0	60.5
March r	99.9	113.8	15.1	128.9	11.7	71.4	45.0	85.0	8.8	93.9	9.4	50.3	144.9	198.8	23.9	222.7	10.7	60.7
April r	99.8	113.9	15.0	128.9	11.7	71.4	45.3	86.2	8.5	94.7	8.9	50.7	145.1	200.0	23.5	223.5	10.5	60.9
May	99.6	114.1	14.9	129.0	11.6	71.5	45.4	87.1	8.1	95.2	8.6	51.0	145.0	201.2	23.0	224.2	10.3	61.1

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES—continued

Month	Males					Females					Persons				
	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -
	Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total			
NORTHERN TERRITORY															
1994 —															
March	37.5	40.9	3.4	44.3	7.7	71.5	22.4	31.3	2.5	33.8	7.3	57.9	59.8	72.3	7.5
April	37.6	41.1	3.4	44.5	7.7	71.9	22.5	31.5	2.4	34.0	7.1	58.1	60.2	72.6	7.5
May	37.8	41.4	3.5	44.9	7.7	72.6	22.8	31.9	2.4	34.4	7.0	58.8	60.6	73.4	7.4
June	38.0	41.9	3.5	45.4	7.7	73.4	23.0	32.5	2.5	35.0	7.1	59.8	61.0	74.4	7.4
July	38.3	42.5	3.5	46.0	7.6	74.4	23.2	33.3	2.6	35.9	7.3	61.2	61.5	75.8	7.5
August	38.7	43.2	3.5	46.7	7.6	75.4	23.5	34.2	2.8	37.0	7.5	62.9	62.3	77.4	7.5
September	39.3	43.8	3.6	47.4	7.6	76.5	24.1	35.4	2.9	38.3	7.6	65.0	63.3	79.2	7.6
October	39.8	44.5	3.6	48.1	7.6	77.6	24.8	36.6	3.0	39.6	7.5	67.0	64.6	81.1	7.6
November r	40.4	45.1	3.7	48.8	7.5	78.5	25.4	37.6	3.0	40.6	7.4	68.5	65.9	82.7	7.5
December r	41.0	45.7	3.6	49.3	7.4	79.3	25.9	38.1	3.0	41.0	7.2	69.1	66.9	83.7	7.3
1995 —															
January r	41.3	46.0	3.6	49.6	7.3	79.6	26.0	38.0	2.9	41.0	7.1	68.8	67.3	84.0	7.2
February r	41.3	46.1	3.6	49.7	7.3	79.6	25.9	37.7	2.8	40.5	7.0	67.9	67.2	83.8	7.2
March (a) r	41.3	46.1	3.6	49.7	7.3	79.5	25.6	37.1	2.8	39.9	6.9	66.8	66.8	83.2	7.1
April (a) r	41.1	46.0	3.6	49.7	7.3	79.3	25.2	36.6	2.7	39.3	6.9	65.6	66.3	82.7	7.1
May (a)	40.9	45.9	3.6	49.5	7.3	79.0	24.8	36.0	2.7	38.7	6.9	64.4	65.7	81.9	7.2
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY															
1994 —															
March	72.8	83.0	6.5	89.6	7.3	80.4	44.5	70.0	5.2	75.3	6.9	64.8	117.3	153.1	7.1
April	73.0	83.2	6.4	89.6	7.1	80.3	45.2	69.9	5.1	75.1	6.9	64.7	118.2	153.2	7.0
May	72.9	83.3	6.2	89.5	7.0	80.2	46.0	70.1	5.1	75.2	6.8	64.8	118.9	153.4	6.9
June	72.7	83.2	6.2	89.4	6.9	80.0	46.6	70.5	5.2	75.7	6.9	65.2	119.3	153.7	6.9
July	72.5	83.0	6.4	89.4	7.1	79.9	47.1	71.1	5.3	76.3	6.9	65.7	119.6	154.1	7.0
August	72.3	82.9	6.6	89.5	7.4	79.9	47.3	71.6	5.3	76.9	6.9	66.1	119.6	154.5	7.2
September	72.2	82.8	6.9	89.7	7.7	79.9	47.2	71.9	5.2	77.1	6.8	66.2	119.4	154.6	7.3
October	72.2	82.7	7.1	89.7	7.9	79.9	46.8	71.9	5.1	77.0	6.6	66.1	119.0	154.6	7.3
November r	72.3	82.7	7.1	89.7	7.9	79.8	46.0	71.8	5.0	76.8	6.5	65.9	118.3	154.5	7.3
December r	72.3	82.7	7.0	89.7	7.8	79.7	45.1	71.6	4.9	76.5	6.4	65.6	117.4	154.3	7.2
1995 —															
January r	72.4	82.7	6.9	89.5	7.7	79.6	44.3	71.4	4.9	76.3	6.4	65.3	116.6	154.1	7.1
February r	72.4	82.6	6.8	89.5	7.6	79.5	43.6	71.3	4.9	76.2	6.4	65.2	116.0	153.9	7.1
March (a) r	72.4	82.6	6.9	89.4	7.7	79.5	43.3	71.2	5.0	76.2	6.5	65.1	115.7	153.8	7.1
April (a) r	72.5	82.5	7.0	89.5	7.8	79.5	43.1	71.2	5.0	76.2	6.6	65.1	115.5	153.7	7.2
May (a)	72.5	82.4	7.1	89.5	7.9	79.4	43.1	71.1	5.1	76.3	6.7	65.0	115.6	153.5	7.4

(a) These estimates may be subject to significant revisions as data for later months become available.

TABLE 10. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, BY AGE, MAY 1995

Age group	Number ('000)					Participation rate (per cent)				
	Females					Females				
	Males	Married	Not married	Total	Persons	Males	Married	Not married	Total	Persons
15-64	5,037.4	2,282.3	1,542.1	3,824.5	8,861.8	83.8	62.3	67.6	64.3	74.1
15-19	370.2	13.1	358.6	371.8	741.9	57.0	73.3	59.9	60.3	58.6
20-24	635.6	143.6	406.5	550.1	1,185.7	87.8	69.8	81.2	77.9	82.9
25-34	1,297.8	629.8	339.8	969.7	2,267.5	92.8	64.9	76.4	68.6	80.6
35-44	1,257.1	765.1	216.4	981.5	2,238.6	92.8	71.5	72.2	71.6	82.1
45-54	1,008.8	572.1	164.1	736.2	1,745.0	89.4	67.2	68.4	67.5	78.6
55-59	302.5	117.8	39.0	156.8	459.3	74.2	39.5	40.3	39.7	57.2
60-64	165.4	40.7	17.7	58.4	223.8	47.5	16.3	17.4	16.6	32.0
65 and over	91.3	19.7	11.5	31.2	122.5	9.8	3.8	1.7	2.6	5.7
Total	5,128.7	2,302.1	1,553.6	3,855.7	8,984.4	73.8	55.0	52.2	53.8	63.7

TABLE 11. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 TO 19: FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL OR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, MAY 1995

	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15-19	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -						
ATTENDING NEITHER SCHOOL NOR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME (a)										
Males	151.5	179.6	44.3	* 0.5	44.8	224.4	16.5	240.9	20.0	93.2
Females	81.6	124.9	39.9	* 2.8	42.7	167.6	25.5	193.1	25.5	86.8
Persons	233.2	304.5	84.2	* 3.3	87.5	392.0	42.0	434.0	22.3	90.3
Left school —										
Before 1992	63.6	77.6	23.5	* 0.9	24.5	102.1	12.5	114.6	24.0	89.1
1993	93.0	120.7	22.7	* 1.9	24.6	145.2	11.8	157.0	16.9	92.5
1994 to survey date	76.5	106.2	38.0	* 0.5	38.5	144.7	15.7	160.4	26.6	90.2
Age —										
15	* 3.6	5.0	* 2.2	* 0.0	* 2.2	7.2	* 2.6	9.8	* 30.7	73.9
16	18.1	24.1	7.6	* 0.9	8.5	32.5	5.0	37.5	26.0	86.6
17	37.5	51.7	17.5	* 0.7	18.2	69.9	6.6	76.5	26.0	91.4
18	78.1	101.8	29.5	* 0.3	29.9	131.7	13.4	145.0	22.7	90.8
19	95.9	121.9	27.3	* 1.5	28.8	150.7	14.4	165.1	19.1	91.2
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	* 2.0	34.9	* 3.6	6.6	10.2	45.1	45.8	90.9	22.6	49.6
Females	* 1.5	64.0	* 1.8	7.5	9.2	73.2	49.6	122.8	12.6	59.6
Persons	* 3.5	98.9	5.3	14.1	19.4	118.3	95.4	213.8	16.4	55.4
Left school —										
Before 1992	* 1.1	12.9	* 0.9	* 0.7	* 1.6	14.5	9.9	24.4	* 10.9	59.4
1993	* 1.5	41.1	* 1.5	* 3.8	5.3	46.4	32.3	78.7	11.4	58.9
1994 to survey date	* 0.9	44.9	* 3.0	9.6	12.5	57.5	53.2	110.7	21.8	51.9
Age —										
15 and 16	* 0.3	* 2.1	* 0.3	* 0.2	* 0.5	* 2.6	5.2	7.8	* 20.3	* 33.2
17	* 1.0	12.1	* 0.6	* 1.8	* 2.4	14.5	14.6	29.1	* 16.3	49.8
18	* 1.2	38.2	* 3.1	6.4	9.5	47.7	38.5	86.2	19.9	55.3
19	* 0.9	46.6	* 1.4	5.7	7.0	53.6	37.1	90.7	13.1	59.1
ATTENDING SCHOOL										
Males	* 0.4	74.3	* 3.5	22.9	26.4	100.6	216.7	317.3	26.2	31.7
Females	* 0.0	109.6	* 2.0	19.4	21.4	131.0	170.0	301.0	16.3	43.5
Persons	* 0.4	183.9	5.5	42.3	47.7	231.6	386.7	618.3	20.6	37.5
Age —										
15	* 0.4	58.1	* 2.2	22.5	24.7	82.9	154.7	237.6	29.9	34.9
16	* 0.0	68.3	* 1.0	12.9	13.9	82.3	125.2	207.4	16.9	39.7
17	* 0.0	53.5	* 1.3	5.3	6.7	60.1	86.2	146.3	11.1	41.1
18 and 19	* 0.0	* 3.9	* 1.0	* 1.4	* 2.4	6.4	20.6	27.0	* 37.9	23.6
TOTAL										
Males	153.9	288.8	51.3	30.0	81.3	370.2	279.0	649.2	22.0	57.0
Females	83.1	298.5	43.6	29.7	73.3	371.8	245.1	616.9	19.7	60.3
Persons	237.0	587.3	95.0	59.7	154.6	741.9	524.1	1,266.1	20.8	58.6
Age —										
15	* 3.9	63.3	4.4	22.5	27.0	90.3	158.7	249.1	29.9	36.3
16	18.4	94.3	8.9	14.1	22.9	117.2	133.9	251.1	19.5	46.7
17	38.6	117.3	19.5	7.8	27.2	144.5	107.4	251.9	18.8	57.4
18	79.3	143.9	33.6	7.8	41.4	185.3	68.9	254.2	22.4	72.9
19	96.8	168.5	28.7	7.5	36.1	204.6	55.2	259.8	17.7	78.7

(a) The components of the 'Left school' category in the 'Not in labour force' column do not add to the total because institutionalised persons are not asked the 'school attendance' question.

TABLE 12. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 20-24: FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, MAY 1995

	<u>Employed</u>		<u>Unemployed</u>			<u>Labour force</u>	<u>Not in labour force</u>	<u>Civilian population aged 20-24</u>	<u>Unemployment rate - per cent -</u>	<u>Participation rate</u>
	<u>Full-time workers</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Looking for full-time work</u>	<u>Looking for part-time work - '000 -</u>	<u>Total</u>					
NOT ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	457.9	505.0	69.5	* 2.5	72.0	577.0	33.2	610.2	12.5	94.6
Females	344.9	436.5	44.9	* 8.4	53.4	489.9	106.5	596.3	10.9	82.1
Persons	802.9	941.5	114.4	10.9	125.3	1,066.8	139.7	1,206.5	11.7	88.4
Age —										
20	117.8	145.1	21.9	* 1.7	23.5	168.6	19.5	188.1	14.0	89.6
21	139.6	168.3	27.8	* 2.1	29.9	198.2	22.5	220.7	15.1	89.8
22	161.4	190.7	22.0	* 1.6	23.6	214.3	28.4	242.7	11.0	88.3
23	190.0	217.2	22.5	* 2.4	25.0	242.1	32.8	274.9	10.3	88.1
24	194.1	220.3	20.3	* 3.1	23.4	243.7	36.5	280.2	9.6	87.0
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	6.2	49.1	* 3.2	6.3	9.5	58.6	55.2	113.8	16.2	51.5
Females	5.3	51.9	* 2.2	6.2	8.3	60.2	49.7	109.9	13.9	54.8
Persons	11.5	101.0	5.4	12.5	17.9	118.8	104.9	223.7	15.0	53.1
Age —										
20	* 1.7	40.8	* 1.9	4.3	6.2	47.0	33.8	80.8	13.2	58.2
21	* 2.5	25.8	* 1.1	4.2	5.3	31.0	24.8	55.8	16.9	55.6
22	* 2.7	15.8	* 0.9	* 1.3	* 2.2	18.0	24.5	42.5	* 12.4	42.3
23	* 2.5	9.2	* 1.2	* 2.0	* 3.3	12.5	11.4	23.9	* 26.2	52.4
24	* 2.1	9.4	* 0.3	* 0.6	* 0.9	10.3	10.4	20.6	* 8.7	49.7
TOTAL										
Males	464.2	554.1	72.7	8.8	81.5	635.6	88.4	724.0	12.8	87.8
Females	350.2	488.4	47.1	14.6	61.7	550.1	156.2	706.2	11.2	77.9
Persons	814.4	1,042.5	119.8	23.4	143.2	1,185.7	244.5	1,430.2	12.1	82.9
Age —										
20	119.5	185.9	23.7	6.0	29.7	215.6	53.3	268.9	13.8	80.2
21	142.2	194.1	28.8	6.3	35.2	229.2	47.3	276.5	15.3	82.9
22	164.1	206.4	22.9	* 2.9	25.8	232.2	52.9	285.2	11.1	81.4
23	192.5	226.4	23.8	4.5	28.2	254.6	44.2	298.8	11.1	85.2
24	196.2	229.7	20.6	* 3.7	24.3	254.0	46.9	300.8	9.6	84.4

TABLE 13. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, MAY 1995
(per cent)

Age group	<u>Born in Australia</u>			<u>Born outside Australia</u>		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Persons</u>
15-64	85.2	66.6	75.9	82.2	58.5	70.6
15-19	60.6	62.7	61.7	41.4	50.6	45.9
20-24	91.2	80.5	85.9	71.4	63.1	67.4
25-34	94.1	69.8	81.9	91.3	65.0	77.9
35-44	93.3	72.8	82.9	92.8	69.3	81.2
45-54	89.8	69.4	79.7	89.7	63.9	77.3
55-59	75.9	42.4	59.2	71.9	35.4	54.4
60-64	48.3	18.3	32.8	47.0	13.4	31.2
65 and over	11.4	3.1	6.7	7.7	2.1	4.8
Total	76.2	56.9	66.4	70.8	49.1	60.1

(a) Calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

TABLE 14. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY BIRTHPLACE(a), MAY 1995

TABLE 14. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY BIRTHPLACE (a), MAY 1995							
	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate(b)
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work - '000 -	Total			
MALES							
Born in Australia	3,106.1	3,506.7	280.3	318.7	3,825.4	8.3	76.2
Born outside Australia	1,051.9	1,166.3	122.7	136.9	1,303.3	10.5	70.8
Main English Speaking Countries	486.9	528.3	42.2	47.1	575.4	8.2	76.1
Other Countries	565.0	638.1	80.5	89.8	727.9	12.3	67.1
Oceania	122.4	131.9	10.7	12.0	143.9	8.3	86.3
New Zealand	99.3	106.3	7.4	8.4	114.8	7.3	88.6
Europe and the Former USSR	644.0	704.9	60.4	67.0	771.9	8.7	67.1
Germany	31.3	34.2	4.6	4.6	38.8	11.8	64.4
Greece	32.3	35.7	* 2.2	* 2.3	38.0	* 6.0	60.3
Italy	66.6	73.2	5.3	6.1	79.3	7.7	55.8
Netherlands	22.5	25.5	* 0.8	* 0.8	26.3	* 3.1	64.4
UK and Ireland	349.9	379.0	31.5	34.6	413.6	8.4	72.7
Former Yugoslav Republics	50.8	55.6	5.1	5.4	61.0	8.9	64.5
The Middle East and North Africa	40.5	45.4	13.0	13.7	59.1	23.2	67.8
Lebanon	12.8	14.8	7.0	7.2	22.0	32.8	68.8
Southeast Asia	85.2	98.6	19.6	21.6	120.2	18.0	72.4
Malaysia	20.4	23.3	* 1.8	* 2.5	25.8	* 9.6	78.2
Philippines	15.5	17.2	* 1.4	* 2.6	19.8	* 13.1	80.1
Viet Nam	25.9	30.4	13.0	13.2	43.7	30.3	71.1
Northeast Asia	46.7	57.4	6.0	6.8	64.2	10.6	69.4
China	24.4	29.2	4.0	4.2	33.5	12.7	73.9
The Americas	39.9	47.6	4.7	5.6	53.2	10.5	82.7
Other	73.3	80.5	8.3	10.2	90.7	11.3	79.9
India	22.1	24.8	* 1.6	* 2.1	26.9	* 7.9	80.7
FEMALES							
Born in Australia	1,539.8	2,755.9	148.1	217.5	2,973.3	7.3	56.9
Born outside Australia	494.3	801.8	59.6	80.5	882.3	9.1	49.1
Main English Speaking Countries	231.7	384.6	16.7	25.8	410.4	6.3	56.0
Other Countries	262.6	417.2	42.9	54.7	471.9	11.6	44.3
Oceania	62.5	96.5	7.6	11.0	107.5	10.3	64.8
New Zealand	48.6	77.0	* 3.7	5.6	82.6	6.8	67.3
Europe and the Former USSR	262.2	450.7	25.0	34.7	485.4	7.1	45.1
Germany	12.8	23.0	* 1.8	* 2.3	25.3	* 9.0	40.9
Greece	8.4	21.4	* 1.2	* 2.0	23.3	* 8.5	37.7
Italy	19.0	32.9	* 2.7	* 3.2	36.1	* 8.8	29.8
Netherlands	7.8	16.4	* 0.0	* 0.5	16.9	* 2.9	44.1
UK and Ireland	157.3	266.6	11.2	17.4	284.0	6.1	51.7
Former Yugoslav Republics	24.2	34.4	* 2.8	* 2.9	37.4	* 7.9	46.0
The Middle East and North Africa	17.8	26.7	* 3.6	4.6	31.2	14.6	37.5
Lebanon	4.8	8.5	* 1.2	* 1.5	10.1	* 14.9	30.6
Southeast Asia	64.9	88.9	11.5	14.8	103.7	14.3	53.3
Malaysia	13.7	19.2	* 0.7	* 1.1	20.3	* 5.2	66.8
Philippines	17.8	27.6	* 2.8	4.0	31.6	12.7	61.4
Viet Nam	16.2	19.9	6.3	7.1	27.0	26.4	43.1
Northeast Asia	25.3	40.9	* 3.5	4.6	45.4	10.0	42.8
China	13.5	20.2	* 1.8	* 2.1	22.3	* 9.3	48.3
The Americas	25.4	40.5	* 2.5	* 3.3	43.8	* 7.5	66.6
Other	36.3	57.6	5.8	7.6	65.3	11.7	60.8
India	13.3	17.5	* 0.7	* 1.2	18.6	* 6.3	57.6
PERSONS							
Born in Australia	4,645.8	6,262.6	428.4	536.2	6,798.8	7.9	66.4
Born outside Australia	1,546.3	1,968.2	182.3	217.4	2,185.6	9.9	60.1
Main English Speaking Countries	718.7	912.9	58.9	73.0	985.9	7.4	66.2
Other Countries	827.6	1,055.3	123.4	144.4	1,199.7	12.0	55.8
Oceania	184.9	228.4	18.3	23.0	251.4	9.1	75.6
New Zealand	147.9	183.4	11.2	14.1	197.4	7.1	78.2
Europe and the Former USSR	906.2	1,155.7	85.4	101.7	1,257.3	8.1	56.5
Germany	44.1	57.3	6.4	6.9	64.1	10.7	52.5
Greece	40.7	57.0	* 3.4	4.3	61.3	7.0	49.1
Italy	85.6	106.2	7.9	9.3	115.4	8.0	43.9
Netherlands	30.4	41.9	* 0.8	* 1.3	43.2	* 3.0	54.6
UK and Ireland	507.2	645.6	42.7	52.0	697.6	7.5	62.4
Former Yugoslav Republics	75.0	90.1	7.9	8.3	98.4	8.5	56.0
The Middle East and North Africa	58.2	72.1	16.6	18.3	90.3	20.2	53.0
Lebanon	17.6	23.4	8.2	8.7	32.1	27.2	49.5
Southeast Asia	150.1	187.5	31.1	36.4	223.9	16.3	62.1
Malaysia	34.0	42.5	* 2.5	* 3.5	46.0	* 7.7	72.7
Philippines	33.3	44.8	4.3	6.6	51.4	12.8	67.5
Viet Nam	42.1	50.3	19.2	20.4	70.7	28.8	57.0
Northeast Asia	72.0	98.2	9.5	11.4	109.6	10.4	55.2
China	37.9	49.5	5.7	6.3	55.8	11.3	61.0
The Americas	65.3	88.1	7.2	8.8	97.0	9.1	74.6
Other	109.6	138.1	14.1	17.8	156.0	11.4	70.6
India	35.4	42.3	* 2.3	* 3.3	45.6	* 7.3	69.3

(a) See paragraph 49 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

TABLE 15. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA: BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, MAY 1995

PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, MAY 1998														
Period of arrival	Born outside Australia													
	Oceania		Europe & the Former USSR		The Middle East and North Africa		South-east Asia	North-east Asia	The Americas	Other	Total			
	New Zealand	Other countries	U.K. and Ireland	Other countries	East Africa	South-east Asia	North-east Asia	The Americas	Females					
									Males		Married	Total Persons		
EMPLOYED ('000)														
Before 1971	25.0	5.2	332.9	337.5	24.3	19.5	9.3	14.7	28.4	492.3	240.5	304.5	796.8	
1971 — 1975	17.1	7.2	109.7	61.3	15.2	13.6	4.9	21.6	23.4	154.7	85.3	119.4	274.1	
1976 — 1980	37.1	7.2	47.0	29.0	8.4	40.5	9.3	15.2	13.5	112.6	58.5	94.5	207.1	
1981 — 1985	35.4	5.5	56.7	34.1	7.1	48.7	11.3	9.8	18.4	129.0	68.0	97.9	227.0	
1986 — 1990	48.1	13.4	68.0	28.2	9.8	48.8	49.1	15.4	36.4	192.8	88.5	124.5	317.2	
1991 to survey date	20.6	6.7	31.2	20.0	7.2	16.5	14.3	11.4	18.1	84.9	41.9	61.0	146.0	
UNEMPLOYED ('000)														
Before 1971	* 1.5	* 0.9	27.6	24.6	* 2.1	* 0.3	* 0.8	* 2.1	* 2.1	44.7	8.8	17.4	62.1	
1971 — 1975	* 1.5	* 0.8	7.9	5.1	* 1.6	* 1.2	* 0.0	* 2.3	* 1.4	13.2	4.3	8.6	21.8	
1976 — 1980	* 3.9	* 1.3	* 3.9	* 3.7	* 2.9	7.2	* 0.6	* 1.0	* 0.9	17.3	* 3.2	8.2	25.5	
1981 — 1985	* 2.5	* 1.4	6.2	6.7	* 1.3	8.5	* 0.2	* 1.2	* 2.5	17.4	6.8	12.9	30.3	
1986 — 1990	* 3.4	* 1.9	4.2	* 3.0	6.0	10.6	5.4	* 1.4	5.0	25.9	7.7	14.9	40.8	
1991 to survey date	* 1.2	* 2.5	* 2.2	6.7	4.4	8.7	4.4	* 0.8	6.0	18.5	14.0	18.4	36.9	
LABOUR FORCE ('000)														
Before 1971	26.5	6.1	360.5	362.0	26.4	19.8	10.2	16.8	30.5	537.0	249.2	321.9	858.9	
1971 — 1975	18.7	8.0	117.6	66.4	16.8	14.8	4.9	23.9	24.8	167.9	89.6	128.0	295.9	
1976 — 1980	41.0	8.5	50.9	32.7	11.3	47.7	9.9	16.2	14.4	129.9	61.8	102.7	232.6	
1981 — 1985	37.9	6.9	62.9	40.8	8.4	57.1	11.5	11.0	20.8	146.4	74.8	110.8	257.3	
1986 — 1990	51.5	15.4	72.2	31.2	15.8	59.5	54.4	16.8	41.3	218.7	96.2	139.4	358.1	
1991 to survey date	21.8	9.2	33.5	26.7	11.6	25.1	18.7	12.3	24.1	103.4	55.9	79.4	182.8	
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent)														
Before 1971	* 5.7	* 15.4	7.7	6.8	* 7.9	* 1.5	* 8.1	* 12.6	* 6.8	8.3	3.5	5.4	7.2	
1971 — 1975	* 8.3	* 10.4	6.7	7.6	* 9.7	* 8.0	* 0.0	* 9.7	* 5.6	7.8	4.8	6.8	7.4	
1976 — 1980	* 9.4	* 15.8	* 7.8	* 11.3	* 25.9	15.1	* 6.5	* 6.1	* 6.4	13.3	* 5.2	8.0	11.0	
1981 — 1985	* 6.7	* 20.4	9.8	16.4	* 15.1	14.8	* 1.4	* 10.6	* 11.8	11.9	9.1	11.7	11.8	
1986 — 1990	* 6.6	* 12.6	5.8	* 9.5	37.8	17.9	9.9	* 8.3	12.0	11.8	8.0	10.7	11.4	
1991 to survey date	* 5.5	* 27.0	* 6.6	25.1	37.7	34.5	23.4	* 6.9	25.1	17.9	25.1	23.1	20.2	
PARTICIPATION RATE(a) (per cent)														
Before 1971	68.9	64.2	54.3	44.7	49.1	73.1	53.8	80.4	60.1	61.2	44.1	39.4	50.7	
1971 — 1975	86.9	61.4	75.4	64.0	57.3	75.2	68.8	77.7	75.9	83.2	60.8	60.4	71.5	
1976 — 1980	81.8	87.6	70.5	69.9	50.1	75.7	59.4	77.4	73.3	82.0	61.0	62.9	72.3	
1981 — 1985	81.0	72.2	75.2	74.4	62.7	68.8	58.2	74.0	77.5	81.2	67.1	64.3	73.0	
1986 — 1990	75.6	69.4	74.1	68.9	58.1	60.2	64.1	71.9	76.2	81.3	57.0	55.2	68.7	
1991 to survey date	79.8	56.2	74.6	56.3	48.4	36.3	36.4	63.8	65.8	66.9	47.4	43.7	54.4	

(a) Calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

TABLE 16. EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, BY AGE, MAY 1995 ('000)

	Age group							65 and over	Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64		
MALES									
Full-time workers	153.9	464.2	1,115.1	1,105.2	902.4	240.0	123.4	53.7	4,158.0
Part-time workers	134.9	89.9	75.4	66.8	48.6	34.0	28.7	36.7	515.1
Total	288.8	554.1	1,190.5	1,172.0	951.1	274.0	152.1	90.4	4,673.1
MARRIED FEMALES									
Full-time workers	4.5	93.3	340.2	356.0	305.0	56.0	14.2	8.5	1,177.7
Part-time workers	4.1	33.5	254.6	375.6	250.0	59.4	26.3	11.2	1,014.7
Total	8.6	126.8	594.8	731.5	555.0	115.4	40.5	19.7	2,192.4
ALL FEMALES									
Full-time workers	83.1	350.2	585.1	492.6	408.9	78.7	22.7	12.7	2,034.1
Part-time workers	215.4	138.1	320.4	432.8	291.9	72.0	35.0	17.9	1,523.6
Total	298.5	488.4	905.5	925.4	700.9	150.7	57.7	30.7	3,557.7
PERSONS									
Full-time workers	237.0	814.4	1,700.2	1,597.8	1,311.3	318.8	146.1	66.4	6,192.1
Part-time workers	350.2	228.1	395.8	499.6	340.6	106.0	63.7	54.7	2,038.7
Total	587.3	1,042.5	2,096.0	2,097.4	1,651.9	424.8	209.8	121.1	8,230.8

TABLE 17. EMPLOYED PERSONS: HOURS WORKED, MAY 1995

	Females			Total	Persons
	Males	Married	Not married		
	NUMBER EMPLOYED ('000)				
Weekly Hours worked —					
0	193.9	101.8	46.4	148.2	342.1
1-15	294.3	407.1	289.1	696.2	990.5
16-29	331.5	492.4	194.9	687.2	1,018.7
30-34	318.2	229.4	127.2	356.7	674.9
35-39	686.8	319.1	255.0	574.1	1,260.9
40	810.6	256.4	197.7	454.1	1,264.6
41-44	262.6	79.5	60.3	139.8	402.4
45-48	462.5	98.9	77.1	176.0	638.4
49 and over	1,312.8	207.8	117.6	325.5	1,638.3
Total	4,673.1	2,192.4	1,365.3	3,557.7	8,230.8
	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED				
Aggregate weekly hours worked (million)	190.3	64.0	41.1	105.1	295.4
By full-time workers	182.4	46.8	33.8	80.6	263.0
By part-time workers	7.9	17.1	7.4	24.5	32.4
Average weekly hours worked	40.7	29.2	30.1	29.5	35.9
By full-time workers	43.9	39.8	39.4	39.6	42.5
By part-time workers	15.4	16.9	14.5	16.1	15.9
By employees	39.7	29.2	29.8	29.5	35.1
By other than employees	45.5	29.1	35.2	30.2	40.3
Average weekly hours worked by persons who worked one hour or more in the reference week	42.5	30.6	31.2	30.8	37.4
By full-time workers	45.8	41.6	40.8	41.3	44.3
By part-time workers	16.1	17.7	15.0	16.8	16.6

TABLE 18. EMPLOYED PERSONS: EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, MAY 1995

Age group	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
15-19	* 50.8	44.4	44.5	48.0	48.4	48.4	46.4
20-24	82.6	75.5	76.5	61.6	72.2	69.2	72.9
25-34	89.9	78.7	85.1	61.3	69.9	64.0	74.5
35-44	90.0	73.8	86.5	68.3	64.7	67.5	77.0
45-54	87.6	69.0	84.3	65.2	60.8	64.2	74.4
55-59	70.1	53.7	67.2	38.7	36.5	38.1	52.9
60-64	46.5	31.9	43.6	16.2	16.9	16.4	30.0
65 and over	10.7	6.8	9.7	3.8	1.6	2.5	5.6
Total	71.8	60.3	67.3	52.4	45.9	49.7	58.3

TABLE 19. FULL-TIME WORKERS WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS, BY REASON, MAY 1995

Reason for working less than 35 hours	Females			Total	Persons
	Males	Married	Not married		
Leave, holiday or flextime	362.8	135.0	91.2	226.2	589.0
Own illness or injury	105.6	41.5	34.2	75.7	181.3
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	26.4	* 1.3	* 0.2	* 1.6	27.9
Began or left job in the reference week	7.8	* 1.4	4.1	5.5	13.3
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	50.0	11.3	* 3.6	14.9	64.9
Shift work, standard work arrangements	48.4	18.9	12.2	31.1	79.6
Other reasons	21.7	6.6	* 3.1	9.7	31.4
Total	622.7	216.0	148.7	364.8	987.5

TABLE 20. PART-TIME WORKERS: WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY AGE, MAY 1995
(000)

	Age group						
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Total
MALES							
Total	134.9	89.9	75.4	66.8	48.6	99.4	515.1
Preferred not to work more hours	98.2	53.9	34.8	34.0	26.5	78.7	326.1
Preferred to work more hours	36.6	36.0	40.6	32.8	22.1	20.8	189.0
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	13.4	16.8	25.4	19.5	10.4	7.1	92.7
MARRIED FEMALES							
Total	4.1	33.5	254.6	375.6	250.0	96.9	1,014.7
Preferred not to work more hours	* 1.9	25.3	215.8	304.5	214.0	92.2	853.8
Preferred to work more hours	* 2.2	8.1	38.8	71.1	36.0	4.7	160.9
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	* 1.4	* 3.7	10.4	16.7	8.3	* 0.2	40.6
ALL FEMALES							
Total	215.4	138.1	320.4	432.8	291.9	125.0	1,523.6
Preferred not to work more hours	159.2	87.5	256.4	342.2	238.8	116.7	1,200.8
Preferred to work more hours	56.2	50.6	63.9	90.6	53.2	8.3	322.8
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	16.6	23.7	22.4	25.1	16.6	* 0.6	105.0
PERSONS							
Total	350.2	228.1	395.8	499.6	340.6	224.4	2,038.7
Preferred not to work more hours	257.4	141.4	291.3	376.2	265.3	195.3	1,526.9
Preferred to work more hours	92.8	86.7	104.5	123.4	75.3	29.0	511.7
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	30.0	40.6	47.9	44.6	27.0	7.7	197.7

TABLE 21. PART-TIME WORKERS: WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY HOURS WORKED, MAY 1995
(000)

	Hours worked by persons who worked in the reference week						Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-34		
MALES								
Total	69.4	106.1	76.4	91.0	89.4	61.8	21.0	515.1
Preferred not to work more hours	44.8	71.4	49.6	53.7	52.9	39.4	14.4	326.1
Preferred to work more hours	24.6	34.8	26.8	37.3	36.5	22.4	6.5	189.0
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	11.8	21.3	13.9	18.7	14.3	9.2	* 3.5	92.7
MARRIED FEMALES								
Total	94.6	162.3	137.8	202.6	237.2	130.0	50.1	1,014.7
Preferred not to work more hours	76.4	129.6	109.7	175.4	200.3	118.7	43.7	853.8
Preferred to work more hours	18.2	32.7	28.1	27.3	36.9	11.3	6.4	160.9
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	* 3.8	8.3	7.3	7.0	11.2	* 3.0	* 0.2	40.6
ALL FEMALES								
Total	167.5	287.9	221.6	278.4	318.3	183.0	67.0	1,523.6
Preferred not to work more hours	120.8	224.6	171.8	222.2	252.2	154.0	55.2	1,200.8
Preferred to work more hours	46.7	63.2	49.8	56.2	66.1	28.9	11.7	322.8
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	14.1	21.7	17.6	19.3	21.6	9.6	* 1.1	105.0
PERSONS								
Total	236.9	394.0	298.1	369.4	407.7	244.7	87.9	2,038.7
Preferred not to work more hours	165.6	296.0	221.4	275.9	305.1	193.4	69.7	1,526.9
Preferred to work more hours	71.3	98.0	76.7	93.5	102.6	51.4	18.3	511.7
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	25.9	43.0	31.5	38.1	35.9	18.8	4.5	197.7

TABLE 22. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: STATES, BY AGE, MAY 1995
(^{'000})

Age group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
MALES							
15-19	24.6	19.0	21.2	5.6	5.7	2.9	81.3
20-24	25.7	17.5	17.8	8.4	7.4	2.5	81.5
25-34	27.3	28.0	24.6	11.8	9.7	3.3	107.3
35-44	29.2	23.0	13.4	7.8	7.3	2.5	85.1
45 and over	30.5	29.1	17.5	9.6	8.8	2.8	100.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>137.4</i>	<i>116.5</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>455.6</i>
FEMALES							
15-19	21.2	18.7	17.2	7.1	5.6	2.0	73.3
20-24	17.3	18.3	13.3	4.7	4.9	1.9	61.7
25-34	19.7	15.4	13.7	5.3	6.5	1.7	64.2
35-44	17.8	15.1	9.9	4.9	6.2	* 1.1	56.1
45 and over	13.2	12.9	7.2	4.1	3.7	* 1.0	42.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>298.0</i>
PERSONS							
Looking for full-time work —							
15-19	27.9	21.8	24.4	8.0	7.2	3.6	95.0
20-24	33.2	30.9	27.3	12.1	10.1	3.2	119.8
25-34	39.9	38.5	31.8	15.5	13.3	4.2	146.7
35-44	41.9	34.4	19.9	11.0	10.2	3.2	123.0
45-54	22.9	28.0	13.9	8.1	7.1	2.1	83.3
55 and over	15.3	9.0	8.0	4.6	3.8	* 1.0	42.9
<i>Total looking for full-time work</i>	<i>181.2</i>	<i>162.5</i>	<i>125.3</i>	<i>59.2</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>610.7</i>
Total —							
15-19	45.9	37.6	38.4	12.7	11.3	4.9	154.6
20-24	43.0	35.8	31.1	13.0	12.3	4.4	143.2
25-34	47.0	43.4	38.3	17.2	16.2	5.0	171.5
35-44	47.1	38.1	23.3	12.7	13.4	3.6	141.2
45-54	26.0	31.2	15.3	8.6	8.2	2.2	93.1
55 and over	17.7	10.8	9.4	5.1	4.4	1.5	50.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>226.6</i>	<i>196.9</i>	<i>155.7</i>	<i>69.3</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>753.6</i>

TABLE 23. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-19:
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, MAY 1995

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, MAY 1995				
	Attending school	Not attending school Left school before 1994	Left school 1994 to survey date	Total
NUMBER ('000)				
Duration of unemployment (weeks) —				
Under 4	11.3	9.0	7.3	27.7
4 and under 13	13.3	10.6	11.6	35.5
13 and under 26	16.1	13.0	20.3	49.4
26 and over	7.0	23.4	11.9	42.2
Total	47.7	55.9	51.0	154.6
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (weeks)				
Average duration —				
Males	14.8	35.1	18.4	22.8
Females	15.0	43.3	20.4	27.7
Persons	14.9	39.3	19.3	25.1
Looking for full-time work	* 16.1	41.4	18.5	30.0
Looking for part-time work	14.7	25.3	22.6	17.3
Median duration —				
Males	8	16	17	13
Females	13	22	16	17
Persons	12	19	17	16
Looking for full-time work	* 17	22	17	18
Looking for part-time work	10	* 12	* 12	12

TABLE 24. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BY AGE AND WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORK, MAY 1995

	Number unemployed ('000)					Unemployment rate (per cent)				
	Males		Females		Persons	Males		Females		Persons
	Married	Total	Married	Total		Married	Total	Married	Total	
LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK										
Total	177.0	403.0	71.9	207.7	610.7	5.9	8.8	5.8	9.3	9.0
Aged 15-19	* 2.1	51.3	* 3.2	43.6	95.0	* 48.1	25.0	* 41.3	34.4	28.6
Looking for first job	* 0.4	26.7	* 1.5	26.1	52.8	...	...	...	...	...
Attending school	* 0.0	* 3.5	* 0.0	* 2.0	5.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	* 3.6	* 0.0	* 1.8	5.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Aged 20 and over	174.9	351.6	68.7	164.0	515.7	5.8	8.1	5.5	7.8	8.0
20-24	12.0	72.7	11.2	47.1	119.8	12.4	13.5	10.7	11.9	12.8
Looking for first job	* 1.9	14.2	* 2.3	11.9	26.1	...	...	...	...	...
25-34	43.8	102.5	20.8	44.2	146.7	6.0	8.4	5.8	7.0	7.9
35-44	51.9	81.1	24.2	41.9	123.0	5.4	6.8	6.4	7.8	7.1
45-54	37.1	56.5	11.6	26.8	83.3	4.6	5.9	3.7	6.2	6.0
55 and over	30.1	38.9	* 0.9	4.1	42.9	7.8	8.5	* 1.2	3.4	7.5
Aged 15-64	176.8	402.4	71.9	207.1	609.6	6.0	8.9	5.8	9.3	9.1
LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK										
Total	8.7	52.6	37.8	90.3	142.9	4.1	9.3	3.6	5.6	6.6
Aged 15-19	* 0.0	30.0	* 1.3	29.7	59.7	* 0.0	18.2	* 24.8	12.1	14.6
Attending school	* 0.0	22.9	* 0.0	19.4	42.3	* 0.0	23.6	* 0.0	15.0	18.7
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	6.6	* 0.0	7.5	14.1	* 0.0	16.8	* 0.0	10.6	12.9
Aged 20 and over	8.7	22.7	36.5	60.6	83.3	4.2	5.6	3.5	4.4	4.7
20-24	* 1.1	8.8	5.6	14.6	23.4	* 23.0	8.9	14.4	9.6	9.3
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.6	6.3	* 0.3	6.2	12.5	* 47.6	12.8	* 24.8	11.7	12.2
25-34	* 2.5	4.8	14.2	20.0	24.8	* 7.0	6.0	5.3	5.9	5.9
35-44	* 2.5	4.0	9.4	14.2	18.1	* 5.2	5.6	2.4	3.2	3.5
45 and over	* 2.6	5.1	7.2	11.8	16.9	* 2.2	3.3	2.0	2.8	2.9
Aged 15-64	8.6	52.3	37.8	90.3	142.6	4.8	9.9	3.6	5.7	6.7
TOTAL										
Total	185.7	455.6	109.7	298.0	753.6	5.8	8.9	4.8	7.7	8.4
Aged 15-19	* 2.1	81.3	4.5	73.3	154.6	* 43.2	22.0	34.5	19.7	20.8
Attending school	* 0.0	26.4	* 0.0	21.4	47.7	* 0.0	26.2	* 0.0	16.3	20.6
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	10.2	* 0.0	9.2	19.4	* 0.0	22.6	* 0.0	12.6	16.4
Aged 20 and over(a)	183.6	374.3	105.2	224.7	599.0	5.7	7.9	4.6	6.4	7.3
20-24	13.0	81.5	16.8	61.7	143.2	12.9	12.8	11.7	11.2	12.1
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.9	9.5	* 0.6	8.3	17.9	* 44.8	16.2	* 27.9	13.9	15.0
25-34	46.3	107.3	35.0	64.2	171.5	6.0	8.3	5.6	6.6	7.6
35-44	54.4	85.1	33.6	56.1	141.2	5.4	6.8	4.4	5.7	6.3
45-54	37.7	57.8	17.1	35.3	93.1	4.4	5.7	3.0	4.8	5.3
55-59	21.6	28.5	* 2.4	6.1	34.5	8.4	9.4	* 2.0	3.9	7.5
60-64	10.2	13.3	* 0.3	* 0.7	14.1	7.3	8.1	* 0.7	* 1.2	6.3
Aged 15-64	185.4	454.7	109.7	297.4	752.1	5.9	9.0	4.8	7.8	8.5

(a) Includes unemployed persons aged 65 and over, details for whom are not shown separately.

TABLE 25. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BIRTHPLACE BY AGE, MAY 1995

	Number unemployed ('000)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	BORN IN AUSTRALIA					
Total	318.7	217.5	536.2	8.3	7.3	7.9
Looking for full-time work	280.3	148.1	428.4	8.3	8.8	8.4
Looking for part-time work	38.4	69.4	107.8	8.8	5.4	6.2
Aged 15-19	71.5	64.7	136.3	21.1	19.2	20.1
Aged 20 and over	247.2	152.7	399.9	7.1	5.8	6.5
20-24	68.5	51.0	119.5	12.2	10.4	11.4
25-34	75.2	43.1	118.4	7.5	5.7	6.7
35-44	51.3	34.4	85.7	5.7	4.8	5.3
45-54	28.9	19.5	48.4	4.4	3.9	4.2
55 and over	23.1	4.7	27.8	6.2	2.7	5.1
Aged 15-64	318.1	217.2	535.3	8.5	7.4	8.0
	BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA					
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total	136.9	80.5	217.4	10.5	9.1	9.9
Looking for full-time work	122.7	59.6	182.3	10.4	10.8	10.5
Looking for part-time work	14.2	20.9	35.1	11.0	6.4	7.7
Aged 15-19	9.8	8.6	18.4	32.3	24.7	28.3
Aged 20 and over	127.1	71.9	199.0	10.0	8.5	9.4
20-24	13.0	10.7	23.7	17.4	17.4	17.4
25-34	32.0	21.0	53.1	10.9	9.7	10.4
35-44	33.8	21.7	55.4	9.3	8.2	8.8
45-54	28.8	15.8	44.6	8.2	6.8	7.6
55 and over	19.5	* 2.7	22.2	10.3	* 3.8	8.6
Aged 15-64	136.6	80.2	216.8	10.7	9.2	10.0

TABLE 26. LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE 26. LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

Month	Long-term unemployment									Long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment		
	Unemployed 52 weeks and under 104			Unemployed 104 weeks and over			Total			as a proportion of total unemployment		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
				-'000-						per cent		
1994 —												
March	94.3	57.3	151.6	137.5	61.9	199.3	231.8	119.2	351.0	41.3	30.7	37.0
April	87.9	49.1	137.0	128.2	53.5	181.7	216.1	102.6	318.7	41.3	28.5	36.1
May	89.6	50.0	139.6	119.2	52.0	171.2	208.8	102.0	310.8	40.9	30.1	36.6
June	86.7	44.7	131.4	114.3	58.4	172.7	201.0	103.1	304.1	40.3	30.3	36.2
July	76.2	42.3	118.5	114.0	57.6	171.6	190.2	100.0	290.2	40.7	29.7	36.1
August	74.7	50.7	125.4	108.2	56.5	164.7	182.9	107.2	290.1	38.7	33.0	36.4
September	77.2	49.0	126.2	110.6	56.4	167.0	187.8	105.4	293.2	38.8	30.4	35.3
October	75.9	47.3	123.2	103.4	52.4	155.7	179.3	99.7	279.0	40.7	31.8	37.0
November	75.0	45.7	120.8	104.0	56.8	160.8	179.1	102.5	281.6	39.5	33.0	36.8
December	70.7	50.9	121.5	107.7	49.3	157.0	178.4	100.2	278.5	38.0	29.6	34.5
1995 —												
January	72.2	43.0	115.2	108.9	54.3	163.2	181.1	97.3	278.4	35.3	28.5	32.6
February	75.7	47.1	122.9	108.0	63.7	171.7	183.8	110.8	294.6	36.7	28.7	33.2
March	63.1	41.6	104.7	110.4	48.2	158.5	173.4	89.8	263.2	37.6	25.3	32.3
April	64.7	37.0	101.7	99.6	43.4	143.0	164.3	80.4	244.7	37.4	26.4	32.9
May	64.1	37.4	101.4	100.9	44.0	145.0	165.0	81.4	246.4	36.2	27.3	32.7

TABLE 27. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE, ETC., MAY 1995

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	Age group					Total(a)	Married	Not married	Looking for -	
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-54	Full-time work				Part-time work	
	MALES									
					— '000 —					
Under 52	71.9	56.5	69.5	77.2	290.7	105.8	184.9	245.9	44.8	
under 2	7.4	5.5	4.7	6.3	25.9	9.1	16.8	18.2	7.7	
2 and under 4	8.8	5.7	6.6	7.5	31.0	11.9	19.1	22.8	8.2	
4 and under 8	11.2	10.3	10.3	12.1	45.9	18.7	27.2	39.7	6.2	
8 and under 13	9.4	7.8	9.6	9.8	38.6	13.8	24.8	31.6	6.9	
13 and under 26	23.3	14.9	22.4	23.6	87.2	28.6	58.6	75.7	11.5	
26 and under 39	8.9	9.7	12.7	10.7	44.9	14.8	30.1	42.2	* 2.7	
39 and under 52	* 2.8	* 2.5	* 3.2	7.3	17.3	8.9	8.4	15.6	* 1.6	
52 and over	9.5	25.0	37.8	65.6	165.0	79.9	85.0	157.1	7.8	
52 and under 65	* 3.1	6.4	10.0	9.3	34.7	15.0	19.7	31.8	* 2.9	
65 and under 104	* 2.8	4.5	8.0	8.8	29.4	15.0	14.4	28.6	* 0.8	
104 and over	* 3.6	14.1	19.7	47.5	100.9	50.0	50.9	96.8	4.1	
Total	81.3	81.5	107.3	142.8	455.6	185.7	269.9	403.0	52.6	
					— weeks —					
Average duration —	22.8	51.1	55.0	80.8	61.2	71.3	54.2	65.6	27.7	
Median duration —	13	22	26	40	25	34	22	26	9	
					FEMALES					
					— '000 —					
Under 52	62.5	46.9	48.1	55.8	216.5	77.2	139.3	140.3	76.2	
under 2	5.4	5.5	8.4	7.6	27.7	13.4	14.3	13.6	14.1	
2 and under 4	6.0	4.9	7.0	7.5	25.6	10.7	15.0	11.5	14.1	
4 and under 8	7.8	7.8	4.8	9.8	30.4	11.3	19.1	20.2	10.2	
8 and under 13	7.0	7.8	5.9	5.1	26.5	9.8	16.7	16.8	9.7	
13 and under 26	26.0	13.8	13.4	12.5	65.9	19.0	46.9	45.9	20.0	
26 and under 39	6.8	4.7	6.4	9.2	28.1	8.9	19.3	21.7	6.5	
39 and under 52	* 3.5	* 2.4	* 2.2	4.2	12.2	4.1	8.2	10.6	* 1.7	
52 and over	10.8	14.8	16.1	35.6	81.4	32.5	48.9	67.4	14.0	
52 and under 65	* 3.4	* 3.6	* 2.8	7.7	17.9	7.5	10.4	13.8	4.1	
65 and under 104	* 1.7	4.5	5.6	6.9	19.5	8.9	10.5	16.7	* 2.8	
104 and over	5.7	6.7	7.7	21.0	44.0	16.1	28.0	36.9	7.1	
Total	73.3	61.7	64.2	91.4	298.0	109.7	188.2	207.7	90.3	
					— weeks —					
Average duration —	27.7	38.4	42.7	65.3	46.5	45.3	47.3	54.7	27.7	
Median duration —	17	15	16	26	18	17	18	22	10	
					PERSONS					
					— '000 —					
Under 52	134.4	103.4	117.6	133.0	507.2	183.0	324.2	386.1	121.1	
under 2	12.8	11.0	13.1	14.0	53.6	22.6	31.1	31.9	21.7	
2 and under 4	14.9	10.6	13.6	14.9	56.6	22.6	34.1	34.3	22.3	
4 and under 8	19.1	18.1	15.1	21.8	76.3	30.0	46.3	59.9	16.4	
8 and under 13	16.4	15.6	15.5	14.8	65.1	23.6	41.5	48.4	16.7	
13 and under 26	49.4	28.7	35.8	36.1	153.0	47.5	105.5	121.6	31.5	
26 and under 39	15.7	14.4	19.0	19.8	73.0	23.7	49.3	63.9	9.2	
39 and under 52	6.2	4.9	5.5	11.5	29.5	13.0	16.5	26.2	* 3.3	
52 and over	20.3	39.8	53.9	101.2	246.4	112.4	233.9	224.5	21.9	
52 and under 65	6.5	10.0	12.9	17.0	52.6	22.5	30.1	45.6	7.0	
65 and under 104	4.5	9.0	13.6	15.8	48.9	23.9	24.9	45.2	* 3.6	
104 and over	9.3	20.8	27.4	68.5	145.0	66.0	78.9	133.7	11.2	
Total	154.6	143.2	171.5	234.2	753.6	295.4	458.2	610.7	142.9	
					— weeks —					
Average duration —	25.1	45.7	50.4	74.7	55.4	61.7	51.3	61.9	27.7	
Median duration —	16	18	21	34	22	26	20	26	10	

(a) Includes persons aged 65+

**TABLE 28. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB
AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, MAY 1995**
(*000)

	Duration of unemployment (weeks)					Total		
	Under 4	4 and under 13	13 and under 26	26 and under 52	52 and over	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years</i>	54.7	92.8	87.3	61.1	54.2	245.1	105.0	350.1
<i>Industry division —</i>								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	* 3.3	6.1	6.5	* 3.7	* 2.2	16.3	5.6	21.8
Manufacturing	10.1	17.8	18.4	11.0	11.6	56.7	12.3	68.9
Construction	6.5	9.9	12.4	8.9	7.3	43.6	* 1.4	45.0
Wholesale Trade	* 3.6	5.3	4.8	4.1	* 3.5	15.3	6.1	21.3
Retail Trade	8.5	14.5	12.8	10.1	7.5	31.1	22.4	53.4
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	* 3.8	8.7	5.8	* 3.2	* 3.5	13.8	11.1	24.9
Transport and Storage	* 1.6	* 3.8	* 2.5	* 2.9	* 3.7	11.8	* 2.7	14.5
Property and Business Services	5.8	7.7	5.3	* 2.8	* 2.7	15.0	9.4	24.4
Government Administration and Defence	* 2.2	* 1.9	* 1.7	* 3.1	* 1.9	8.3	* 2.6	10.9
Education	* 3.0	* 1.5	* 3.2	* 1.7	* 2.0	5.0	6.3	11.3
Health and Community Services	* 2.6	4.0	4.3	* 3.1	* 3.1	4.7	12.5	17.2
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 0.0	* 2.9	* 2.1	* 1.4	* 0.9	5.5	* 1.9	7.4
Personal and Other Services	* 2.2	* 3.6	* 2.7	* 2.2	* 1.0	5.5	6.2	11.7
Other industries	* 1.5	5.2	4.7	* 2.8	* 3.1	12.6	4.7	17.3
<i>Occupation group —</i>								
Managers and administrators	* 3.0	* 3.2	* 3.3	4.1	* 2.1	12.2	* 3.5	15.7
Professionals	4.9	4.9	4.9	* 3.8	* 1.2	11.3	8.5	19.7
Para-professionals	* 2.2	* 3.8	* 3.0	* 1.4	* 2.0	8.7	* 3.7	12.4
Tradespersons	12.5	15.9	16.2	10.1	10.4	58.9	6.1	65.0
Clerks	7.6	10.6	8.0	5.6	5.3	11.5	25.6	37.1
Salespersons and personal service workers	9.3	19.9	13.6	10.7	8.7	25.1	37.0	62.1
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	5.1	8.0	8.3	4.3	8.7	31.9	* 2.6	34.5
Labourers and related workers	10.0	26.4	30.2	21.1	15.8	85.5	18.0	103.5
<i>Other</i>	38.1	48.6	65.7	41.5	192.1	203.5	182.5	386.0
Looking for first job	19.5	30.1	42.2	21.8	36.9	76.2	74.2	150.4
Looking for full-time work	7.5	13.3	24.5	16.1	29.1	46.9	43.6	90.5
Former workers	18.6	18.5	23.5	19.7	155.3	127.3	108.3	235.6
Stood down	17.5	..	..	..	..	7.0	10.4	17.5
Total	110.3	141.4	153.0	102.6	246.4	455.6	298.0	753.6

TABLE 29. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: AGE AND ACTIVE STEPS TAKEN TO FIND WORK, MAY 1995
(*000)

	Males	Females	Persons			Total
			Aged 15-19	Aged 20-24	Aged 25 and over	
<i>Took active steps to find work</i>	448.6	287.5	151.1	140.1	444.9	736.1
Wrote, phoned or applied in person to an employer	391.9	238.4	132.8	119.3	378.1	630.2
Answered a newspaper advertisement for a job	8.8	9.2	* 1.7	4.6	11.7	18.0
Checked factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards	24.6	18.9	7.9	9.1	26.4	43.4
Been registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service	17.0	13.7	5.7	5.4	19.7	30.7
Checked or registered with any other employment agency	* 1.4	* 1.3	* 0.7	* 0.6	* 1.4	* 2.8
Advertised or tendered for work	* 0.2	* 1.2	* 0.3	* 0.0	* 1.1	* 1.4
Contacted relatives or friends	4.7	4.8	* 1.9	* 1.1	6.5	9.6
Stood down	7.0	10.4	* 3.5	* 3.1	10.9	17.5
Total	455.6	298.0	154.6	143.2	455.7	753.6

TABLE 30. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: REASON FOR LEAVING LAST FULL-TIME JOB

TABLE 38. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: REASON FOR LEAVING LAST FULL-TIME JOB											
Month	Reason for unemployment					Per cent of unemployed					
	Job loser	Job leaver	Stood down	Looking for first job	Former workers	Total	Job loser	Job leaver	Stood down	Looking for first job	Former workers
			- '000						- per cent		
1994 —											
March	289.4	128.3	20.5	188.3	322.8	949.2	30.5	13.5	2.2	19.8	34.0
April	267.4	127.9	26.3	165.2	296.4	883.2	30.3	14.5	3.0	18.7	33.6
May	273.1	115.8	20.1	160.6	280.3	849.9	32.1	13.6	2.4	18.9	33.0
June	268.2	116.0	20.4	156.2	278.4	839.2	32.0	13.8	2.4	18.6	33.2
July	238.1	120.5	23.1	145.6	276.6	803.9	29.6	15.0	2.9	18.1	34.4
August	257.2	111.3	11.8	151.6	266.1	797.9	32.2	13.9	1.5	19.0	33.4
September	259.2	111.6	25.3	164.2	270.5	830.8	31.2	13.4	3.0	19.8	32.6
October	235.4	98.9	20.7	137.3	261.1	753.3	31.2	13.1	2.7	18.2	34.7
November	242.8	102.9	22.3	142.1	253.9	764.1	31.8	13.5	2.9	18.6	33.2
December	224.9	110.2	15.8	191.7	264.9	807.6	27.8	13.6	2.0	23.7	32.8
1995 —											
January	252.1	113.9	26.5	197.6	263.4	853.7	29.5	13.3	3.1	23.1	30.9
February	254.7	132.2	21.3	189.2	288.9	886.2	28.7	14.9	2.4	21.3	32.6
March	229.2	134.5	18.0	160.6	273.3	815.7	28.1	16.5	2.2	19.7	33.5
April	221.2	120.7	17.8	142.0	241.3	743.0	29.8	16.2	2.4	19.1	32.5
May	227.0	123.1	17.5	150.4	235.6	753.6	30.1	16.3	2.3	20.0	31.3

TABLE 31. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS WHO HAD WORKED FULL TIME FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS: REASON FOR CEASING LAST FULL-TIME JOB, INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB AND AGE, MAY 1995 ('000)

(000)

Reason for ceasing last full-time job

	Job loser									Total
	Laid-off, retrenched			Total			Job leaver			
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Industry division —										
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.4	* 1.1	6.4	13.9	* 3.9	17.8	* 2.4	* 1.7	4.1	21.8
Manufacturing	31.2	5.0	36.2	41.8	7.9	49.8	14.8	4.4	19.2	68.9
Construction	24.5	* 0.3	24.8	35.6	* 0.9	36.5	8.0	* 0.5	8.5	45.0
Wholesale Trade	6.8	* 2.3	9.1	9.9	* 3.2	13.1	5.4	* 2.8	8.2	21.3
Retail Trade	12.7	5.2	17.9	18.8	10.6	29.4	12.3	11.8	24.1	53.4
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	5.9	* 3.0	8.9	7.1	5.2	12.4	6.7	5.9	12.6	24.9
Transport and Storage	4.7	* 0.7	5.4	6.5	* 1.2	7.7	5.2	* 1.6	6.8	14.5
Government Administration & Defence	* 2.7	* 0.4	* 3.1	5.5	* 2.0	7.5	* 2.8	* 0.6	* 3.3	10.9
Education	* 1.4	* 0.9	* 2.3	* 3.6	* 3.8	7.4	* 1.4	* 2.6	* 3.9	11.3
Health and Community Services	* 2.4	* 3.5	5.9	* 3.8	6.2	9.9	* 1.0	6.3	7.3	17.2
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 2.3	* 0.6	* 2.9	4.3	* 1.1	5.4	* 1.2	* 0.8	* 2.0	7.4
Personal and Other Services	* 2.0	* 1.3	* 3.3	* 3.1	* 1.7	4.9	* 2.4	4.5	6.9	11.7
Other Industries	13.4	* 3.5	16.9	19.7	5.7	25.4	7.9	8.4	16.3	41.6
Occupation group —										
Tradespersons	32.7	* 1.5	34.2	45.3	* 2.6	47.9	13.6	* 3.5	17.1	65.0
Clerks	5.1	5.7	10.8	7.6	11.2	18.8	* 3.9	14.4	18.3	37.1
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	9.6	9.8	19.4	14.9	17.1	32.1	10.1	19.9	30.0	62.1
Plant and Machine Operators, and Drivers	16.8	* 1.2	17.9	23.4	* 2.1	25.4	8.5	* 0.5	9.0	34.5
Labourers and Related Workers	39.4	6.2	45.6	62.4	12.6	75.0	23.2	5.4	28.6	103.5
Other Occupations	11.8	* 3.4	15.3	20.1	7.6	27.8	12.0	8.0	20.1	47.8
Age group										
15-19	10.5	4.7	15.2	14.2	7.8	22.0	10.2	9.5	19.6	41.6
20-24	21.8	8.4	30.3	31.0	14.6	45.6	18.2	18.2	36.4	82.0
25-34	33.7	6.0	39.7	51.8	11.1	62.9	21.4	12.1	33.5	96.4
35-44	21.0	4.1	25.0	34.8	11.1	45.9	12.0	7.1	19.1	65.0
45-54	18.9	4.7	23.6	26.6	8.1	34.6	5.5	4.0	9.5	44.1
55 and over	9.4	* 0.1	9.5	15.4	* 0.6	16.0	4.1	* 0.9	5.0	21.0
Total	115.4	27.9	143.2	173.7	53.3	227.0	71.3	51.7	123.1	350.1

TABLE 32. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, MAY 1995

Age group	Males			Females			Persons	Proportion of population - per cent -
	Married	Not married	Total	Married - '000 -	Not married	Total		
15-19	* 0.6	278.4	279.0	4.8	240.4	245.1	524.1	41.4
20-24	5.6	82.8	88.4	62.1	94.0	156.2	244.5	17.1
25-34	35.4	65.1	100.4	339.9	104.7	444.6	545.1	19.4
35-44	51.5	46.3	97.8	305.3	83.4	388.7	486.5	17.9
45-54	76.5	43.3	119.8	279.4	75.6	355.0	474.8	21.4
55-59	78.6	26.8	105.4	180.7	57.8	238.5	343.9	42.8
60-64	140.1	43.0	183.0	209.5	83.9	293.4	476.4	68.0
65-69	217.4	60.9	278.2	207.5	127.3	334.8	613.1	88.7
70 and over	394.1	170.2	564.3	295.2	554.4	849.6	1,413.9	96.9
Total	999.6	816.8	1,816.5	1,884.4	1,421.6	3,305.9	5,122.4	36.3

TABLE 33. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: WHETHER LOOKING FOR WORK, ETC., MAY 1995
(^{'000})

	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
Looking for work	20.9	29.9	50.7	33.0	37.6	70.5	121.3
Took active steps to find work(a)	9.5	14.7	24.3	11.0	15.6	26.6	50.8
Did not take active steps to find work	11.3	15.1	26.5	22.0	22.0	44.0	70.4
Not looking for work	938.9	713.2	1,652.1	1,824.2	1,246.3	3,070.5	4,722.6
Permanently unable to work	18.5	22.2	40.7	10.0	24.3	34.3	75.0
In institutions	21.3	51.6	72.9	17.2	113.4	130.6	203.5
Total	999.6	816.8	1,816.5	1,884.4	1,421.6	3,305.9	5,122.4

(a) Not available to start work in the reference week for reasons other than own temporary illness or injury.

TABLE 34. ESTIMATES OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND GROSS CHANGES (FLOWS) DERIVED FROM
MATCHED RECORDS APRIL 1995 AND MAY 1995
(^{'000})

Labour force status in April 1995	Labour force status in May 1995			
	Employed full time	Employed part time	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
MALES				
Employed full time	3,204.5	62.5	31.9	32.0
Employed part time	66.2	289.7	24.9	36.5
Unemployed	28.6	27.9	236.2	41.9
Not in the labour force	22.2	32.9	50.1	1,241.2
MARRIED FEMALES				
Employed full time	842.5	73.0	* 3.2	17.2
Employed part time	81.8	684.4	8.1	50.0
Unemployed	4.9	12.9	48.9	23.1
Not in the labour force	13.4	58.1	25.1	1,415.6
ALL FEMALES				
Employed full time	1,459.4	101.6	11.8	24.9
Employed part time	116.3	1,025.1	20.5	75.7
Unemployed	10.0	29.5	134.3	60.6
Not in the labour force	21.4	83.2	62.9	2,358.5
PERSONS				
Employed full time	4,664.0	164.1	43.7	56.9
Employed part time	182.4	1,314.8	45.4	112.2
Unemployed	38.7	57.4	370.5	102.5
Not in the labour force	43.7	116.1	112.9	3,599.7

POPULATION REPRESENTED BY THE MATCHED SAMPLE

Males	Females		Persons
	Married	Total	
5,429.2	3,362.3	5,595.6	11,024.8

TABLE 35. RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD(a), THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: SUMMARY TABLE, MAY 1995

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over		
					Males	Females	Persons
	PERSONS ('000)						
Family member	6,731.3	571.9	7,303.1	3,790.8	5,480.9	5,613.0	11,093.9
Husband or wife	5,061.2	287.0	5,348.2	2,746.4	4,073.5	4,021.0	8,094.5
With children under 15	2,525.0	171.6	2,696.6	743.3	1,740.2	1,699.7	3,439.9
Without children under 15	2,536.2	115.4	2,651.6	2,003.1	2,333.4	2,321.3	4,654.6
With dependants	2,947.8	188.6	3,136.4	845.9	2,013.4	1,969.0	3,982.4
Without dependants	2,113.4	98.4	2,211.7	1,900.4	2,060.2	2,052.0	4,112.2
Lone parent	275.9	51.9	327.8	322.3	100.8	549.3	650.1
With children under 15	156.3	36.6	192.9	182.4	40.2	335.1	375.4
With dependent students but without children under 15	48.7	5.6	54.3	22.0	17.2	59.1	76.3
Without dependants	70.9	9.6	80.5	117.9	43.4	155.0	198.4
Dependent student(b)	322.5	68.0	390.5	450.1	416.1	424.5	840.6
Non-dependent child(c)	943.7	138.1	1,081.8	110.3	744.8	447.2	1,192.0
Other family person	128.0	27.0	154.9	161.7	145.6	171.0	316.6
Non-family member	1,207.3	150.5	1,357.7	890.1	1,110.0	1,137.9	2,247.8
Lone person	591.2	66.2	657.3	739.1	621.2	775.2	1,396.4
Not living alone	616.1	84.3	700.4	151.0	488.8	362.6	851.4
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	7,938.5	722.4	8,660.9	4,680.9	6,590.9	6,750.9	13,341.8
Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined	170.2	15.1	185.3	75.1	114.9	145.5	260.4
Total usual residents of private dwellings	8,108.8	737.4	8,846.2	4,756.0	6,705.8	6,896.4	13,602.1
Visitors to private dwellings	36.4	6.7	43.0	44.3	43.5	43.9	87.3
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	85.6	9.5	95.1	322.1	196.0	221.3	417.3
Total	8,230.8	753.6	8,984.4	5,122.4	6,945.2	7,161.6	14,106.7
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL (per cent)						
Family member	81.8	75.9	81.3	74.0	78.9	78.4	78.6
Husband or wife	61.5	38.1	59.5	53.6	58.7	56.1	57.4
With children under 15	30.7	22.8	30.0	14.5	25.1	23.7	24.4
Without children under 15	30.8	15.3	29.5	39.1	33.6	32.4	33.0
With dependants	35.8	25.0	34.9	16.5	29.0	27.5	28.2
Without dependants	25.7	13.1	24.6	37.1	29.7	28.7	29.2
Lone parent	3.4	6.9	3.6	6.3	1.5	7.7	4.6
With children under 15	1.9	4.9	2.1	3.6	0.6	4.7	2.7
With dependent students but without children under 15	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5
Without dependants	0.9	1.3	0.9	2.3	0.6	2.2	1.4
Dependent student(b)	3.9	9.0	4.3	8.8	6.0	5.9	6.0
Non-dependent child(c)	11.5	18.3	12.0	2.2	10.7	6.2	8.5
Other family person	1.6	3.6	1.7	3.2	2.1	2.4	2.2
Non-family member	14.7	20.0	15.1	17.4	16.0	15.9	15.9
Lone person	7.2	8.8	7.3	14.4	8.9	10.8	9.9
Not living alone	7.5	11.2	7.8	2.9	7.0	5.1	6.0
Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined	96.4	95.9	96.4	91.4	94.9	94.3	94.6
Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.8
Total usual residents of private dwellings	98.5	97.9	98.5	92.8	96.6	96.3	96.4
Visitors to private dwellings	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	1.0	1.3	1.1	6.3	2.8	3.1	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) "Relationship in household" is a new classification. See Explanatory Notes 45 and 46 and the Glossary for definitions of the categories. (b) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. Also excludes sons or daughters aged 15-24 who are classified as husbands, wives or lone parents. (c) Aged 15 and over.

TABLE 36. RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD(a) AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER(b), MAY 1995

	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per -	Participation rate - cent -	
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work						Total
MALES										
Family member	3,382.3	413.0	3,795.3	300.0	343.3	4,138.5	1,342.4	5,480.9	8.3	75.5
Husband	2,750.2	195.3	2,945.5	173.3	182.0	3,127.5	946.1	4,073.5	5.8	76.8
With children under 15	1,459.3	72.9	1,532.2	104.8	109.0	1,641.2	99.0	1,740.2	6.6	94.3
Without children under 15	1,290.9	122.4	1,413.3	68.5	73.0	1,486.3	847.1	2,333.4	4.9	63.8
With dependants	1,683.1	84.8	1,767.9	115.6	119.8	1,887.7	125.6	2,013.4	6.3	93.8
Without dependants	1,067.1	110.5	1,177.6	57.7	62.1	1,239.8	820.4	2,060.2	5.0	60.2
Lone parent	49.1	7.3	56.5	10.3	11.7	68.2	32.6	100.8	17.2	67.6
With children under 15	18.3	* 3.4	21.8	5.7	6.8	28.6	11.7	40.2	23.8	71.0
With dependent students but without children under 15	12.0	* 1.0	13.1	* 2.1	* 2.2	15.3	* 1.9	17.2	* 14.4	88.7
Without dependants	18.8	* 2.8	21.6	* 2.5	* 2.7	24.4	19.0	43.4	* 11.2	56.2
Dependent student(c)	4.6	127.1	131.6	7.7	37.8	169.4	246.7	416.1	22.3	40.7
Non-dependent child(d)	513.4	71.5	585.0	90.6	93.0	677.9	66.9	744.8	13.7	91.0
Other family person	64.9	11.9	76.7	18.2	18.8	95.6	50.1	145.6	19.7	65.6
Non-family member	637.4	81.9	719.3	84.9	92.4	811.7	298.3	1,110.0	11.4	73.1
Lone person	320.5	39.7	360.2	40.2	43.0	403.2	218.0	621.2	10.7	64.9
Not living alone	316.9	42.2	359.1	44.7	49.4	408.5	80.3	488.8	12.1	83.6
Total	4,019.6	494.9	4,514.6	384.9	435.6	4,950.2	1,640.7	6,590.9	8.8	75.1
FEMALES										
Family member	1,580.1	1,355.9	2,936.0	150.7	228.6	3,164.6	2,448.4	5,613.0	7.2	56.4
Wife	1,136.2	979.4	2,115.7	67.9	105.0	2,220.7	1,800.3	4,021.0	4.7	55.2
With children under 15	409.0	583.8	992.8	36.0	62.6	1,055.4	644.3	1,699.7	5.9	62.1
Without children under 15	727.2	395.7	1,122.9	32.0	42.4	1,165.3	1,156.0	2,321.3	3.6	50.2
With dependants	515.2	664.8	1,180.0	40.5	68.8	1,248.7	720.3	1,969.0	5.5	63.4
Without dependants	621.1	314.7	935.7	27.4	36.2	972.0	1,080.0	2,052.0	3.7	47.4
Lone parent	115.2	104.2	219.4	27.3	40.1	259.6	289.7	549.3	15.5	47.3
With children under 15	60.3	74.2	134.5	18.6	29.9	164.4	170.8	335.1	18.2	49.0
With dependent students but without children under 15	23.8	11.9	35.7	* 3.1	* 3.4	39.1	20.0	59.1	* 8.7	66.1
Without dependants	31.1	18.1	49.3	5.7	6.9	56.1	98.9	155.0	12.3	36.2
Dependent student(c)	* 3.4	187.5	190.9	4.4	30.2	221.1	203.5	424.5	13.7	52.1
Non-dependent child(d)	288.7	70.1	358.7	43.8	45.1	403.9	43.3	447.2	11.2	90.3
Other family person	36.6	14.7	51.2	7.3	8.1	59.4	111.6	171.0	13.7	34.7
Non-family member	376.4	111.5	488.0	49.0	58.1	546.1	591.8	1,137.9	10.6	48.0
Lone person	182.5	48.5	231.0	19.3	23.2	254.2	521.1	775.2	9.1	32.8
Not living alone	194.0	63.0	257.0	29.7	34.9	291.9	70.7	362.6	12.0	80.5
Total	1,956.5	1,467.4	3,424.0	199.7	286.7	3,710.7	3,040.2	6,750.9	7.7	55.0
PERSONS										
Family member	4,962.4	1,768.9	6,731.3	450.7	571.9	7,303.1	3,790.8	11,093.9	7.8	65.8
Husband or wife	3,886.5	1,174.7	5,061.2	241.2	287.0	5,348.2	2,746.4	8,094.5	5.4	66.1
With children under 15	1,868.3	656.7	2,525.0	140.8	171.6	2,696.6	743.3	3,439.9	6.4	78.4
Without children under 15	2,018.1	518.0	2,536.2	100.4	115.4	2,651.6	2,003.1	4,654.6	4.4	57.0
With dependants	2,198.3	749.6	2,947.8	156.1	188.6	3,136.4	845.9	3,982.4	6.0	78.8
Without dependants	1,688.2	425.2	2,113.4	85.1	98.4	2,211.7	1,900.4	4,112.2	4.4	53.8
Lone parent	164.4	111.5	275.9	37.6	51.9	327.8	322.3	650.1	15.8	50.4
With children under 15	78.7	77.6	156.3	24.3	36.6	192.9	182.4	375.4	19.0	51.4
With dependent students but without children under 15	35.8	12.9	48.7	5.2	5.6	54.3	22.0	76.3	10.3	71.2
Without dependants	49.9	21.0	70.9	8.2	9.6	80.5	117.9	198.4	11.9	40.6
Dependent student(c)	8.0	314.6	322.5	12.0	68.0	390.5	450.1	840.6	17.4	46.5
Non-dependent child(d)	802.1	141.6	943.7	134.4	138.1	1,081.8	110.3	1,192.0	12.8	90.8
Other family person	101.4	26.5	128.0	25.5	27.0	154.9	161.7	316.6	17.4	48.9
Non-family member	1,013.8	193.4	1,207.3	133.8	150.5	1,357.7	890.1	2,247.8	11.1	60.4
Lone person	503.0	88.2	591.2	59.5	66.2	657.3	739.1	1,396.4	10.1	47.1
Not living alone	510.8	105.2	616.1	74.3	84.3	700.4	151.0	851.4	12.0	82.3
Total	5,976.2	1,962.3	7,938.5	584.6	722.4	8,660.9	4,680.9	13,341.8	8.3	64.9

(a) "Relationship in household" is a new classification. See Explanatory Notes 45 and 46 and the Glossary for definitions of the categories. (b) Civilians who were residents of private dwellings where family status was determined. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43 and 44. (c) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. Also excludes sons or daughters aged 15-24 who are classified as husbands, wives or lone parents. (d) Aged 15 and over.

TABLE 37. ALL FAMILIES(a): FAMILY TYPE(b), NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS,
MAY 1995
(*000 families)

Number of family members(c)	None employed			One employed			Two or more employed			Total		
	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total
COUPLE FAMILY												
Two	636.2	32.5	668.7	237.3	36.1	273.4	661.8	..	661.8	1,535.3	68.5	1,603.8
Three	51.2	40.6	91.8	214.9	39.9	254.8	466.4	22.5	488.9	732.4	103.0	835.4
Four	21.3	35.0	56.3	223.5	37.2	260.7	621.4	42.4	663.9	866.2	114.6	980.8
Five	11.7	17.6	29.3	111.1	17.3	128.4	262.1	29.7	291.7	384.8	64.5	449.4
Six or more	6.6	15.2	21.8	50.0	8.6	58.6	93.1	10.7	103.8	149.7	34.5	184.2
Total	726.9	140.8	867.8	836.8	139.0	975.8	2,104.8	105.3	2,210.1	3,668.5	385.2	4,053.7
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A MALE PARENT												
Two	11.8	7.0	18.8	24.9	* 3.5	28.4	18.2	..	18.2	54.9	10.6	65.5
Three or more	5.1	4.5	9.6	12.5	* 3.3	15.8	9.8	* 1.2	11.1	27.4	9.1	36.5
Total	16.9	11.5	28.5	37.4	6.9	44.3	28.0	* 1.2	29.3	82.3	19.7	102.0
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A FEMALE PARENT												
Two	88.7	26.6	115.2	124.4	11.5	136.0	39.9	..	39.9	253.0	38.1	291.1
Three	58.9	15.4	74.3	58.0	7.6	65.6	32.4	4.4	36.8	149.3	27.5	176.7
Four	24.6	6.3	30.9	16.2	4.2	20.4	11.1	* 0.8	11.8	51.9	11.3	63.1
Five or more	11.5	* 1.3	12.8	4.9	* 1.6	6.6	* 2.6	* 0.5	* 3.1	19.1	* 3.4	22.5
Total	183.6	49.6	233.2	203.6	25.0	228.6	85.9	5.7	91.6	473.2	80.3	553.5
ONE PARENT FAMILIES: TOTAL												
Two	100.5	33.6	134.1	149.3	15.1	164.4	58.1	..	58.1	307.9	48.7	356.6
Three	62.6	18.8	81.3	68.1	10.2	78.3	38.7	4.9	43.6	169.3	33.9	203.2
Four	26.0	7.2	33.2	17.9	4.4	22.3	14.1	* 1.1	15.2	58.0	12.7	70.7
Five or more	11.5	* 1.6	13.1	5.7	* 2.1	7.8	* 3.1	* 1.0	4.1	20.3	4.7	25.0
Total	200.5	61.1	261.7	241.0	31.9	272.9	114.0	6.9	120.9	555.5	99.9	655.5
OTHER FAMILY												
Two	19.1	5.4	24.5	11.1	4.6	15.7	28.9	..	28.9	59.1	10.0	69.1
Three or more	* 0.9	* 0.0	* 0.9	* 0.7	* 0.9	* 1.5	* 1.7	* 0.0	* 1.7	* 3.3	* 0.9	4.1
Total	20.0	5.4	25.4	11.7	5.5	17.2	30.7	* 0.0	30.7	62.4	10.8	73.2
TOTAL												
Two	755.8	71.5	827.3	397.7	55.7	453.5	748.8	..	748.8	1,902.3	127.2	2,029.5
Three	114.2	59.4	173.6	283.6	50.8	334.4	506.7	27.4	534.1	904.6	137.5	1,042.2
Four	47.6	42.2	89.8	241.4	41.6	283.0	635.6	43.5	679.1	924.6	127.3	1,051.9
Five	19.4	18.9	38.3	115.4	19.3	134.7	264.2	30.7	294.8	399.0	68.8	467.8
Six or more	10.4	15.5	25.9	51.3	9.0	60.3	94.1	10.7	104.8	155.8	35.2	191.0
Total	947.4	207.4	1,154.8	1,089.6	176.4	1,265.9	2,249.4	112.2	2,361.6	4,286.4	496.0	4,782.3

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43 and 44 for details of exclusions to family tables. (b) "Family type" is a new classification. See Explanatory Notes 45 and 47 and the Glossary for definitions of the categories. (c) Of any age.

TABLE 38. ALL FAMILIES(a): FAMILY TYPE(b), NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 PRESENT, NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, MAY 1995
(^{'000 families})

	Number of children under 15			Number of dependants			Total
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	
	NO FAMILY MEMBER EMPLOYED						
Couple family	728.7	52.4	86.7	714.6	54.8	98.3	867.8
One or both spouses unemployed(c)	40.9	28.3	54.2	36.1	27.9	59.4	123.4
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	8.9	8.8	8.9	7.4	8.8	10.4	26.6
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	28.4	18.0	43.0	25.4	17.3	46.7	89.4
Neither spouse unemployed	687.8	24.1	32.5	678.5	27.0	38.9	744.4
One parent families	60.4	97.5	103.7	42.7	104.3	114.7	261.7
Parent unemployed	7.2	18.7	15.2	* 3.2	20.8	17.1	41.1
Male parent unemployed	* 2.9	* 2.8	* 3.5	* 1.2	4.6	* 3.5	9.2
Female parent unemployed	4.3	15.8	11.7	* 2.0	16.2	13.6	31.8
Parent not unemployed	53.2	78.8	88.5	39.5	83.4	97.7	220.6
Male parent not in the labour force	8.7	5.8	4.7	6.7	7.3	5.2	19.2
Female parent not in the labour force	44.5	73.1	83.8	32.8	76.1	92.5	201.4
Other family	25.4	..	..	25.4	..	..	25.4
Family head unemployed	* 3.5	..	..	* 3.5	..	..	* 3.5
Family head not unemployed	21.8	..	..	21.8	..	..	21.8
Family head not in the labour force	21.8	..	..	21.8	..	..	21.8
Total	814.5	149.9	190.4	782.7	159.1	213.0	1,154.8
ONE OR MORE FAMILY MEMBERS EMPLOYED							
Couple family	1,607.4	589.0	989.5	1,349.7	622.6	1,213.7	3,185.9
One or both spouses unemployed(c)	63.6	29.2	40.1	53.6	31.5	47.8	132.8
Husband employed, wife unemployed	26.8	16.7	23.9	23.7	17.1	26.6	67.4
Husband unemployed, wife employed	24.4	10.5	13.3	22.1	9.8	16.2	48.1
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	* 2.2	* 1.3	* 0.2	* 1.5	* 0.9	* 1.3	* 3.7
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	8.7	* 0.7	* 2.8	5.3	* 3.4	* 3.6	12.2
Neither spouse unemployed	1,543.8	559.8	949.4	1,296.1	591.1	1,165.9	3,053.1
Husband employed, wife employed	1,041.3	371.8	576.6	861.1	385.2	743.3	1,989.7
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	344.0	168.9	354.7	292.3	180.1	395.2	867.6
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	70.9	15.4	16.2	63.9	17.3	21.3	102.4
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	87.5	* 3.8	* 2.0	78.7	8.5	6.1	93.3
One parent families	219.7	106.7	67.4	160.0	135.5	98.4	393.8
Parent unemployed	8.3	* 2.7	* 0.2	6.7	* 2.7	* 1.7	11.2
Parent not unemployed	211.4	104.0	67.2	153.2	132.7	96.7	382.6
Male parent employed	35.3	13.4	8.3	22.1	22.5	12.5	57.1
Female parent employed	87.6	81.9	52.7	51.3	96.4	74.5	222.2
Male parent not in the labour force	12.8	* 1.0	* 0.2	12.8	* 0.6	* 0.6	14.1
Female parent not in the labour force	75.6	7.7	6.0	67.0	13.2	9.1	89.3
Other family	47.9	..	..	47.9	..	..	47.9
Family head unemployed	* 1.8	..	..	* 1.8	..	..	* 1.8
Family head not unemployed	46.0	..	..	46.0	..	..	46.0
Family head employed	38.5	..	..	38.5	..	..	38.5
Family head not in the labour force	7.5	..	..	7.5	..	..	7.5
Total	1,874.9	695.7	1,056.9	1,557.5	758.0	1,312.0	3,627.5
TOTAL							
Couple family	2,336.1	641.4	1,076.2	2,064.3	677.4	1,312.0	4,053.7
One or both spouses unemployed(c)	104.5	57.5	94.2	89.7	59.4	107.2	256.2
Husband employed, wife unemployed	26.8	16.7	23.9	23.7	17.1	26.6	67.4
Husband unemployed, wife employed	24.4	10.5	13.3	22.1	9.8	16.2	48.1
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	11.1	10.1	9.1	8.9	9.7	11.7	30.3
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	37.1	18.7	45.7	30.6	20.7	50.3	101.6
Neither spouse unemployed	2,231.6	583.9	982.0	1,974.6	618.1	1,204.8	3,797.5
Husband employed, wife employed	1,041.3	371.8	576.6	861.1	385.2	743.3	1,989.7
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	344.0	168.9	354.7	292.3	180.1	395.2	867.6
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	70.9	15.4	16.2	63.9	17.3	21.3	102.4
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	77.5	27.9	34.5	75.2	35.5	45.0	837.7
One parent families	280.1	204.2	171.1	202.7	239.7	213.1	655.5
Parent unemployed	15.5	21.4	15.4	9.9	23.6	18.8	52.2
Male parent unemployed	4.9	* 3.1	* 3.7	* 2.8	5.2	* 3.7	11.6
Female parent unemployed	10.6	18.3	11.7	7.2	18.4	15.1	40.6
Parent not unemployed	264.6	182.9	155.7	192.7	216.2	194.3	603.2
Male parent employed	35.3	13.4	8.3	22.1	22.5	12.5	57.1
Female parent employed	87.6	81.9	52.7	51.3	96.4	74.5	222.2
Male parent not in the labour force	21.5	6.8	5.0	19.6	7.9	5.8	33.3
Female parent not in the labour force	120.1	80.8	89.7	99.8	89.3	101.6	290.7
Other family	73.2	..	..	73.2	..	..	73.2
Family head unemployed	5.4	..	..	5.4	..	..	5.4
Family head not unemployed	67.8	..	..	67.8	..	..	67.8
Family head employed	38.5	..	..	38.5	..	..	38.5
Family head not in the labour force	29.3	..	..	29.3	..	..	29.3
Total	2,689.4	845.7	1,247.3	2,340.1	917.1	1,525.1	4,782.3

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43 and 44 for details of exclusions to family tables. (b) "Family type" is a new classification. See Explanatory Notes 45 and 47 and the Glossary for definitions of the categories. (c) Includes a small number of families with husband not in the labour force and wife unemployed.

TABLE 39. EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY ('000)

Month	Agri- culture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Manu- fact- uring	Elect- ricity gas and water supply	Const- ruction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Accom- modation, cafes and resta- urants	Trans- port and storage	Commu- nication services	Finance and insur- ance	Property and business services	Govern- ment adminis- tration and defence	Educa- tion	Health and commu- nity services	Cult- ural and recrea- tional services	Personal and other services
1993 —																	
May	389.2	89.6	1,068.0	96.6	549.1	497.9	1,139.2	342.5	363.4	119.9	311.6	632.0	369.2	563.8	651.9	162.9	303.1
August	409.5	90.0	1,051.3	94.8	558.7	501.1	1,082.4	336.6	357.0	118.8	302.7	647.6	389.7	565.2	662.9	159.2	293.4
November	421.5	92.6	1,087.1	93.2	558.0	501.3	1,125.3	348.5	361.7	134.8	322.8	653.4	361.6	562.0	671.9	165.2	307.9
1994 —																	
February	401.4	86.7	1,088.2	90.4	562.8	491.9	1,128.1	354.2	372.3	135.8	320.9	692.1	365.0	523.5	671.3	168.0	299.4
May	404.5	88.2	1,101.8	90.4	558.8	521.4	1,159.2	350.5	374.4	124.7	320.6	701.3	356.9	558.7	683.1	180.3	304.2
August	403.2	86.5	1,119.5	92.3	570.1	480.7	1,161.8	361.5	370.2	133.4	311.7	721.5	345.6	556.4	701.5	178.8	291.1
November	405.3	83.8	1,114.4	87.7	586.8	477.3	1,196.5	374.8	378.6	153.5	310.6	726.2	353.9	555.2	713.7	191.5	315.4
1995 —																	
February	413.3	85.2	1,120.9	83.5	597.0	496.9	1,192.6	379.6	390.9	152.9	307.3	757.9	358.5	531.4	717.6	193.0	311.5
May	395.8	88.9	1,107.3	83.9	605.8	518.1	1,199.5	393.9	385.5	153.0	320.9	791.9	370.4	578.6	746.6	193.7	297.0

TABLE 40. EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES ('000)

Month	Agri- culture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Manu- fact- uring	Elect- ricity gas and water supply	Const- ruction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Accom- modation, cafes and resta- urants	Trans- port and storage	Commu- nication services	Finance and insur- ance	Property and business services	Govern- ment adminis- tration and defence	Educa- tion	Health and commu- nity services	Cult- ural and recrea- tional services	Personal and other services
1993 —																	
May	392.1	89.1	1,069.8	95.3	551.8	492.9	1,126.1	338.3	361.0	121.7	307.8	635.8	365.9	552.8	651.7	160.8	298.9
August	415.0	90.0	1,061.3	94.3	560.6	499.2	1,097.0	340.6	358.3	122.3	301.8	644.0	394.2	555.3	658.7	161.4	297.5
November	410.6	93.6	1,072.0	95.7	555.5	503.3	1,125.8	346.8	363.4	130.5	324.1	655.5	365.2	558.4	666.3	163.5	305.9
1994 —																	
February	403.5	86.4	1,091.6	89.9	560.8	497.2	1,125.8	356.1	371.9	133.9	324.4	689.7	360.3	547.8	681.2	169.5	301.2
May	408.3	87.6	1,103.2	89.2	561.7	515.8	1,145.7	346.5	371.5	126.9	317.0	705.5	354.1	548.0	683.6	177.8	300.0
August	407.8	86.5	1,131.0	91.6	571.4	478.9	1,177.4	365.5	372.0	137.6	310.8	717.5	349.9	546.4	696.9	181.4	295.5
November	395.2	84.6	1,098.0	90.2	584.5	479.3	1,197.5	373.1	380.2	148.1	311.7	728.6	356.9	551.5	707.3	189.5	313.2
1995 —																	
February	415.4	85.0	1,124.5	83.0	595.2	502.3	1,189.9	381.7	390.4	150.6	310.7	755.3	353.6	556.0	728.4	194.8	313.1
May	399.8	88.2	1,108.4	82.7	609.0	512.3	1,185.4	389.5	382.3	156.0	317.4	796.6	367.6	567.6	747.4	191.0	292.9

TABLE 41. EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY: TREND SERIES
('000)

Month	Agri- culture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Manu- fact- uring	Elect- ricity gas and water supply	Const- ruc- tion	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Accom- modation, cafes and restau- rants	Trans- port and storage	Finance and insur- ance	Property and business services	Govern- ment adminis- tration and defence	Educa- tion	Health and commu- nity services	Cult- ural and recrea- tional services	Personal and other services
1993 —																
May	406.8	87.7	1,066.3	95.2	548.7	489.6	1,115.2	337.0	360.7	307.7	633.6	379.3	552.4	652.0	157.2	297.1
August	407.3	90.6	1,065.3	95.2	557.0	498.1	1,113.7	342.8	361.3	310.4	641.8	378.2	555.7	658.2	161.5	300.4
November	408.4	90.9	1,073.1	93.3	559.0	503.3	1,115.9	346.7	364.0	317.5	662.0	371.8	554.8	667.8	165.0	302.4
1994 —																
February	409.1	89.0	1,090.7	91.4	559.3	504.8	1,128.8	350.2	368.6	321.7	684.1	361.1	550.8	677.3	169.8	301.1
May	405.3	87.1	1,107.0	90.6	563.4	498.4	1,151.3	354.8	371.5	318.7	703.5	353.1	547.4	686.0	176.2	299.5
August	404.7	85.6	1,115.2	90.2	571.9	488.9	1,174.2	362.3	375.3	312.5	716.8	352.1	547.1	695.8	183.3	302.9
November	404.9	85.5	1,115.5	88.5	583.5	487.7	1,188.9	372.5	380.4	311.1	733.9	353.9	551.5	710.2	188.7	307.2
1995 —																
February	404.9	85.8	1,113.6	85.3	596.0	496.2	1,192.2	382.0	384.8	312.6	759.1	358.3	557.8	727.7	192.2	306.9
May	404.9	86.9	1,110.8	82.1	607.7	510.6	1,189.5	389.0	387.1	315.1	787.5	363.5	564.7	745.0	194.0	302.5

TABLE 42. EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, MAY 1995
(^{'000})

Industry division	Full-time workers		Part-time workers		Total			
					Females			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Married	Total	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	239.9	60.0	29.4	66.5	269.3	104.5	126.5	395.8
Mining	77.5	9.2	* 0.8	* 1.5	78.3	7.0	10.6	88.9
Manufacturing	780.4	220.6	31.2	75.0	811.6	201.4	295.6	1,107.3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	71.1	10.1	* 0.4	* 2.2	71.6	6.7	12.3	83.9
Construction	482.4	31.7	34.4	57.3	516.8	75.2	89.0	605.8
Wholesale Trade	334.9	107.6	21.0	54.6	355.9	108.1	162.1	518.1
Retail Trade	452.8	247.4	135.8	363.5	588.6	316.7	610.9	1,199.5
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	123.1	91.1	53.8	125.9	176.9	104.7	217.0	393.9
Transport and Storage	279.8	58.0	23.2	24.4	303.0	52.0	82.4	385.5
Communication Services	103.4	30.9	4.9	13.9	108.3	27.8	44.7	153.0
Finance and Insurance	125.6	135.0	8.3	52.0	133.9	111.8	187.0	320.9
Property and Business Services	374.8	224.2	53.6	139.3	428.4	221.4	363.6	791.9
Government Administration and Defence	205.9	122.1	8.0	34.3	214.0	98.4	156.4	370.4
Education	160.9	237.5	35.4	144.7	196.3	262.0	382.2	578.6
Health and Community Services	152.4	310.5	25.2	258.6	177.5	365.1	569.1	746.6
Cultural and Recreational Services	69.9	47.6	28.8	47.4	98.7	50.2	95.0	193.7
Personal and Other Services	123.1	90.6	20.9	62.4	144.1	79.3	153.0	297.0
Total	4,158.0	2,034.1	515.1	1,523.6	4,673.1	2,192.4	3,557.7	8,230.8

TABLE 43. EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY AND STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, MAY 1995
(^{'000})

Industry division	Employers		Own account workers		Employees		Total(a)		
							Females		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	32.0	17.1	120.2	56.8	105.1	39.7	269.3	126.5	395.8
Mining	* 0.2	* 0.0	* 2.4	* 0.2	75.3	10.2	78.3	10.6	88.9
Manufacturing	14.3	6.5	31.2	17.4	764.4	270.0	811.6	295.6	1,107.3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	* 0.0	* 0.0	* 0.0	* 0.0	71.6	12.3	71.6	12.3	83.9
Construction	41.8	9.3	148.4	17.6	323.9	54.5	516.8	89.0	605.8
Wholesale Trade	12.9	5.6	17.5	11.7	324.7	143.7	355.9	162.1	518.1
Retail Trade	58.4	40.1	67.4	45.4	454.2	516.6	588.6	610.9	1,199.5
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	12.7	10.9	5.6	6.4	156.0	199.0	176.9	217.0	393.9
Transport and Storage	6.7	* 2.4	41.0	8.9	254.8	70.2	303.0	82.4	385.5
Communication Services	* 1.5	* 0.1	6.9	* 3.3	99.9	41.1	108.3	44.7	153.0
Finance and Insurance	* 2.3	* 0.0	5.8	* 1.8	125.5	184.9	133.9	187.0	320.9
Property and Business Services	34.3	9.6	63.6	34.6	328.7	314.8	428.4	363.6	791.9
Government Administration and Defence	* 0.1	* 0.0	* 0.0	* 0.0	213.8	156.4	214.0	156.4	370.4
Education	* 0.4	* 1.9	6.5	7.2	189.0	373.1	196.3	382.2	578.6
Health and Community Services	14.9	5.2	7.2	21.2	155.4	541.6	177.5	569.1	746.6
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 2.9	* 2.2	14.2	10.0	80.8	81.7	98.7	95.0	193.7
Personal and Other Services	4.5	10.5	22.6	20.0	116.2	121.2	144.1	153.0	297.0
Total	240.0	121.4	560.5	262.6	3,839.4	3,131.1	4,673.1	3,557.7	8,230.8
Full-time workers	229.4	74.1	476.0	123.0	3,444.2	1,830.4	4,158.0	2,034.1	6,192.1

(a) Includes contributing family workers

TABLE 44. EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY, AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, MAY 1995
(^{'000})

Industry division	Age group						Total	Born in	
								Australia	
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over		Australia	outside Australia
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	18.2	26.4	76.9	87.0	76.3	111.0	395.8	348.1	47.6
Mining	* 0.9	11.4	26.6	26.1	19.6	4.4	88.9	70.8	18.1
Manufacturing	64.8	140.8	313.7	274.3	211.6	102.1	1,107.3	749.7	357.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	* 0.5	9.6	19.1	30.3	19.2	5.1	83.9	68.9	15.0
Construction	31.5	83.0	170.3	158.7	110.0	52.3	605.8	448.3	157.5
Wholesale Trade	27.1	66.7	139.8	134.6	101.1	48.8	518.1	389.3	128.7
Retail Trade	271.7	193.8	239.9	216.8	190.9	86.3	1,199.5	955.7	243.8
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	53.1	81.8	97.2	76.7	60.4	24.7	393.9	286.6	107.3
Transport and Storage	5.9	33.1	110.5	103.1	97.6	35.2	385.5	291.9	93.6
Communication Services	* 2.9	13.5	46.3	52.0	32.8	5.7	153.0	113.7	39.3
Finance and Insurance	8.9	53.0	109.2	84.5	49.1	16.1	320.9	247.5	73.3
Property and Business Services	28.3	99.2	218.0	198.5	174.3	73.6	791.9	594.2	197.7
Government Administration and Defence	6.5	34.6	99.2	116.0	82.8	31.3	370.4	295.0	75.4
Education	8.1	45.2	111.0	200.3	162.0	52.0	578.6	462.0	116.5
Health and Community Services	18.9	78.5	191.5	219.7	175.8	62.3	746.6	554.1	192.5
Cultural and Recreational Services	19.1	30.8	47.4	45.5	33.1	17.8	193.7	156.5	37.2
Personal and Other Services	20.7	41.0	79.4	73.6	55.3	26.9	297.0	230.1	66.9
Total	587.3	1,042.5	2,096.0	2,097.4	1,651.9	755.6	8,230.8	6,262.6	1,968.2

TABLE 45. EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY AND HOURS WORKED, MAY 1995

TABLE 48. EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY AND HOURS WORKED, MAY 1995											Average weekly hours worked (hours)
Industry division	Hours worked									Total	
	0	1-15	16-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-44	45-48	49 and over		
	- '000-										
MALES											
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	10.8	16.5	19.7	11.7	17.2	31.5	7.3	18.3	136.3	269.3	49.0
Mining	7.2	* 2.2	5.2	5.4	9.4	9.0	5.0	12.2	22.7	78.3	42.3
Manufacturing	27.2	20.4	41.2	63.7	157.8	155.2	59.9	98.7	187.5	811.6	41.0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	* 3.1	* 0.2	4.3	10.0	18.4	11.7	8.5	5.8	9.4	71.6	38.6
Construction	24.9	25.0	39.5	34.0	60.1	116.4	19.8	57.9	139.4	516.8	40.4
Wholesale Trade	10.1	12.7	14.7	21.5	50.0	65.9	27.6	42.9	110.7	355.9	42.8
Retail Trade	18.7	86.4	47.1	26.8	75.1	85.7	32.3	47.9	168.7	588.6	38.9
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	6.3	29.4	22.0	7.8	18.5	27.0	6.8	10.7	48.4	176.9	38.0
Transport and Storage	21.5	9.8	18.8	20.0	39.6	47.5	16.2	29.1	100.6	303.0	42.0
Communication Services	5.4	* 1.7	5.8	12.1	25.9	17.5	6.6	11.0	22.4	108.3	39.8
Finance and Insurance	5.9	* 3.0	9.0	8.9	19.8	25.6	8.7	12.7	40.2	133.9	41.3
Property and Business Services	13.3	27.7	30.3	24.6	44.8	71.6	21.6	42.2	152.3	428.4	42.3
Government Administration and Defence	13.5	* 3.7	16.4	26.0	62.1	32.5	16.1	16.8	26.9	214.0	36.7
Education	4.4	16.6	17.8	15.0	32.0	36.3	7.2	20.9	46.2	196.3	38.7
Health and Community Services	8.5	10.0	16.8	15.7	29.0	38.3	7.6	11.7	39.9	177.5	38.6
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 3.9	16.4	9.6	7.2	11.9	12.4	* 3.2	7.5	26.6	98.7	36.5
Personal and Other Services	9.0	12.8	13.3	7.7	15.4	26.5	8.4	16.2	34.8	144.1	37.6
Total employed	193.9	294.3	331.5	318.2	686.8	810.6	262.6	462.5	1,312.8	4,673.1	40.7
MARRIED FEMALES											
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	* 3.9	29.2	22.8	8.7	6.3	9.4	* 1.2	4.0	19.0	104.5	29.4
Mining	* 0.2	* 0.2	* 1.4	* 0.6	* 1.3	* 1.3	* 0.0	* 0.4	* 1.7	7.0	37.2
Manufacturing	7.0	22.6	31.7	22.5	45.2	37.5	10.6	10.3	13.9	201.4	32.2
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	* 0.9	* 0.5	* 1.4	* 0.2	* 1.8	* 1.1	* 0.7	* 0.1	* 0.0	6.7	27.6
Construction	* 2.4	37.9	13.0	5.6	6.7	* 3.9	* 1.1	* 1.5	* 3.0	75.2	18.8
Wholesale Trade	* 3.0	17.2	23.3	11.3	15.7	16.1	5.8	6.0	9.8	108.1	30.7
Retail Trade	11.8	66.7	78.1	27.9	38.7	26.6	10.9	13.7	42.2	316.7	29.5
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	4.1	23.4	26.1	10.8	8.5	10.0	* 2.7	4.2	15.0	104.7	30.6
Transport and Storage	* 2.3	8.5	9.9	5.3	8.0	9.7	* 1.3	* 1.5	5.6	52.0	30.6
Communication Services	* 2.9	* 3.6	6.4	* 2.9	6.7	* 1.8	* 0.6	* 1.3	* 1.6	27.8	27.2
Finance and Insurance	6.1	10.9	26.5	15.3	22.1	15.6	5.2	* 3.4	6.6	111.8	30.4
Property and Business Services	7.8	53.8	47.5	19.5	35.0	21.4	8.3	10.3	17.9	221.4	27.7
Government Administration and Defence	5.8	12.2	19.3	9.4	24.8	13.8	4.4	* 2.9	5.7	98.4	30.1
Education	11.1	37.2	56.2	32.2	36.0	24.9	10.5	18.3	35.7	262.0	31.2
Health and Community Services	27.8	53.1	99.7	47.7	46.3	49.3	11.7	12.6	16.9	365.1	27.3
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 1.9	14.4	11.5	* 2.6	6.0	4.7	* 0.8	* 1.9	6.4	50.2	27.4
Personal and Other Services	* 2.7	15.7	17.7	7.0	10.1	9.1	* 3.7	6.4	6.9	79.3	29.2
Total employed	101.8	407.1	492.4	229.4	319.1	256.4	79.5	98.9	207.8	2,192.4	29.2
ALL FEMALES											
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.6	35.3	25.7	9.8	7.1	12.1	* 1.6	4.9	24.4	126.5	29.9
Mining	* 0.2	* 0.2	* 1.4	* 1.5	* 2.2	* 1.8	* 0.2	* 1.1	* 2.1	10.6	38.2
Manufacturing	10.1	32.2	42.0	30.2	71.1	55.2	16.2	16.1	22.5	295.6	32.9
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	* 1.6	* 0.5	* 2.6	* 0.8	* 3.5	* 2.3	* 0.7	* 0.3	* 0.0	12.3	28.5
Construction	* 2.8	39.8	14.5	6.6	10.2	6.8	* 1.4	* 2.7	4.4	89.0	21.1
Wholesale Trade	* 3.4	22.7	29.0	16.7	26.1	28.8	10.5	10.2	14.8	162.1	32.2
Retail Trade	22.4	198.7	131.0	47.4	67.1	48.7	18.5	22.1	55.0	610.9	25.6
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	6.8	60.6	49.5	21.1	19.5	17.8	5.4	10.0	26.2	217.0	28.5
Transport and Storage	* 3.4	10.7	12.1	6.8	15.7	17.0	* 3.4	* 3.4	9.9	82.4	33.0
Communication Services	* 3.3	4.6	8.5	5.0	11.2	5.1	* 1.6	* 3.3	* 2.2	44.7	30.0
Finance and Insurance	7.9	14.6	33.1	24.6	42.6	33.4	10.5	7.6	12.8	187.0	32.6
Property and Business Services	10.3	66.6	63.5	34.4	70.5	46.9	14.8	19.0	37.5	363.6	30.9
Government Administration and Defence	9.3	15.3	25.7	15.7	44.3	23.4	8.4	6.1	8.3	156.4	31.4
Education	14.7	52.7	73.5	41.3	62.4	39.9	16.2	28.1	53.4	382.2	32.0
Health and Community Services	37.5	80.3	133.6	76.2	82.5	86.7	20.9	23.8	27.5	569.1	28.5
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 3.2	27.6	17.1	5.6	13.4	9.1	* 1.8	5.8	11.4	95.0	28.1
Personal and Other Services	5.8	33.8	24.5	12.8	24.7	18.9	7.8	11.4	13.2	153.0	29.3
Total employed	148.2	696.2	687.2	356.7	574.1	454.1	139.8	176.0	325.5	3,557.7	29.5
PERSONS											
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.3	51.7	45.4	21.5	24.3	43.6	8.9	23.2	160.7	395.8	42.9
Mining	7.4	* 2.3	6.6	6.9	11.6	10.8	5.2	13.3	24.8	88.9	41.8
Manufacturing	37.3	52.6	83.3	94.0	228.9	210.5	76.0	114.8	209.9	1,107.3	38.8
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.7	* 0.7	6.9	10.8	21.9	14.0	9.2	6.2	9.4	83.9	37.1
Construction	27.7	64.7	53.9	40.6	70.3	123.2	21.1	60.5	143.7	605.8	37.5
Wholesale Trade	13.5	35.4	43.6	38.2	76.1	94.7	38.1	53.1	125.5	518.1	39.5
Retail Trade	41.1	285.1	178.1	74.2	142.2	134.4	50.8	70.0	223.7	1,199.5	32.2
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	13.1	89.9	71.6	28.9	38.0	44.8	12.3	20.7	74.6	393.9	32.8
Transport and Storage	24.9	20.5	30.8	26.8	55.3	64.5	19.6	32.5	110.4	385.5	40.1
Communication Services	8.7	6.3	14.3	17.1	37.1	22.6	8.2	14.3	24.5	153.0	36.9
Finance and Insurance	13.9	17.6	42.1	33.5	62.4	59.0	19.2	20.3	52.9	320.9	36.3
Property and Business Services	23.6	94.3	93.9	59.0	115.3	118.5	36.4	61.2	189.9	791.9	37.1
Government Administration and Defence	22.8	19.1	42.0	41.7	106.3	55.9	24.5	22.9	35.1	370.4	34.4
Education	19.1	69.3	91.3	56.3	94.3	76.3	23.4	48.9	99.6	578.6	34.3
Health and Community Services	46.1	90.3	150.4	91.9	111.5	125.1	28.5	35.4	67.4	746.6	30.9
Cultural and Recreational Services	7.1	44.0	26.8	12.9	25.3	21.4	4.9	13.3	38.0	193.7	32.4
Personal and Other Services	14.9	46.6	37.8	20.5	40.1	45.4	16.2	27.6	48.0	297.0	33.3
Total employed	342.1	990.5	1,018.7	674.9	1,260.9	1,264.6	402.4	638.4	1,638.3	8,230.8	35.9

TABLE 46. EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY BY OCCUPATION, MAY 1995
('000)

Industry division	Occupation major group								Total
	Managers and adminis- trators	Profess- ionals	Para- profess- ionals	Trades- persons	Clerks	Sales- persons and personal service workers	Plant and machine operators, and drivers	Labourers and related workers	
	MALES								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	166.0	* 2.3	5.4	10.9	* 0.8	* 0.2	10.9	72.7	269.3
Mining	* 3.4	8.1	4.9	18.2	* 1.0	* 0.2	24.1	18.3	78.3
Manufacturing	76.7	57.8	21.7	292.8	27.1	29.3	133.8	172.3	811.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.4	13.3	7.4	20.4	8.8	* 0.5	9.1	7.6	71.6
Construction	46.7	10.1	11.9	315.1	5.5	6.1	37.3	84.1	516.8
Wholesale Trade	74.3	24.6	8.4	45.9	25.1	82.4	34.6	60.6	355.9
Retail Trade	96.7	13.2	5.1	163.6	12.5	183.6	19.1	94.8	588.6
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	35.6	* 3.1	* 2.3	38.6	5.4	52.6	* 2.8	36.5	176.9
Transport and Storage	17.5	10.6	17.2	25.2	24.4	18.4	151.8	38.0	303.0
Communication Services	7.3	10.9	8.4	29.8	30.1	* 2.9	16.1	* 2.7	108.3
Finance and Insurance	31.4	17.1	* 3.1	* 3.0	35.3	41.9	* 1.0	* 1.2	133.9
Property and Business Services	37.7	173.6	29.4	30.0	27.1	42.4	11.3	77.0	428.4
Government Administration and Defence	20.1	42.3	21.7	16.7	52.9	* 3.4	21.6	35.2	214.0
Education	13.0	136.9	8.4	10.6	10.0	* 1.4	* 1.3	14.8	196.3
Health and Community Services	9.7	70.8	30.9	11.8	8.7	9.3	5.4	31.0	177.5
Cultural and Recreational Services	15.5	26.9	19.2	11.1	* 3.6	8.9	* 1.9	11.6	98.7
Personal and Other Services	8.5	20.7	38.3	19.8	6.6	6.9	18.1	25.1	144.1
Total	664.6	642.5	243.7	1,063.4	285.0	490.4	500.2	783.3	4,673.1
FEMALES									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	71.5	* 0.4	* 0.7	* 2.3	12.9	* 1.7	* 1.8	35.2	126.5
Mining	* 0.2	* 1.6	* 0.1	* 0.4	6.2	* 0.2	* 0.4	* 1.6	10.6
Manufacturing	11.1	19.6	* 3.2	24.7	96.6	21.2	46.7	72.6	295.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	* 0.2	* 2.2	* 0.5	* 0.0	8.9	* 0.3	* 0.0	* 0.2	12.3
Construction	* 0.9	* 2.0	* 0.3	* 2.5	76.9	* 1.7	* 0.4	4.3	89.0
Wholesale Trade	10.2	6.9	* 1.5	* 1.7	84.2	33.1	* 3.5	20.9	162.1
Retail Trade	46.6	8.0	* 2.3	16.0	71.9	411.0	6.0	49.1	610.9
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	19.1	* 2.4	* 0.6	18.7	22.7	102.6	* 0.6	50.4	217.0
Transport and Storage	* 2.7	* 3.0	* 0.3	* 0.0	36.1	26.7	8.5	5.3	82.4
Communication Services	* 1.6	* 2.5	* 0.3	* 0.6	34.1	* 2.9	* 1.9	* 0.9	44.7
Finance and Insurance	8.9	12.8	* 0.8	* 0.5	102.7	58.7	* 0.4	* 2.2	187.0
Property and Business Services	9.7	66.2	10.5	* 2.6	184.7	26.7	* 1.3	61.9	363.6
Government Administration and Defence	6.2	22.0	10.0	* 2.1	92.0	12.5	* 0.4	11.2	156.4
Education	10.3	248.9	9.3	* 2.6	75.1	18.8	* 0.9	16.4	382.2
Health and Community Services	7.5	72.6	168.1	11.3	107.5	117.6	* 0.9	83.5	569.1
Cultural and Recreational Services	6.9	24.2	5.2	* 3.5	22.0	26.4	* 0.6	6.2	95.0
Personal and Other Services	* 3.2	11.5	9.3	39.2	28.6	36.9	7.0	17.3	153.0
Total	216.7	506.6	223.1	129.0	1,062.9	898.8	81.4	439.2	3,557.7
PERSONS									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	237.4	* 2.7	6.1	13.3	13.7	* 1.9	12.8	107.9	395.8
Mining	* 3.6	9.7	5.0	18.6	7.2	* 0.3	24.5	20.0	88.9
Manufacturing	87.8	77.4	24.9	317.5	123.7	50.5	180.6	244.9	1,107.3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.7	15.5	7.9	20.4	17.7	* 0.8	9.1	7.7	83.9
Construction	47.6	12.1	12.2	317.7	82.5	7.7	37.7	88.4	605.8
Wholesale Trade	84.5	31.6	9.9	47.6	109.2	115.5	38.1	81.5	518.1
Retail Trade	143.4	21.2	7.4	179.6	84.3	594.6	25.2	143.9	1,199.5
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	54.7	5.5	* 2.8	57.3	28.1	155.2	* 3.5	86.8	393.9
Transport and Storage	20.1	13.6	17.5	25.2	60.4	45.1	160.3	43.2	385.5
Communication Services	8.9	13.4	8.8	30.4	64.3	5.8	18.0	* 3.6	153.0
Finance and Insurance	40.3	29.9	* 3.9	* 3.5	138.0	100.6	* 1.4	* 3.4	320.9
Property and Business Services	47.5	239.7	39.9	32.6	211.8	69.1	12.5	138.9	791.9
Government Administration and Defence	26.3	64.3	31.8	18.8	144.9	16.0	22.0	46.4	370.4
Education	23.2	385.7	17.7	13.2	85.1	20.1	* 2.2	31.2	578.6
Health and Community Services	17.2	143.4	199.0	23.1	116.2	126.9	6.2	114.5	746.6
Cultural and Recreational Services	22.4	51.0	24.4	14.6	25.6	35.4	* 2.6	17.7	193.7
Personal and Other Services	11.7	32.1	47.6	59.0	35.3	43.8	25.0	42.5	297.0
Total	881.3	1,149.1	466.8	1,192.4	1,347.9	1,389.2	581.7	1,222.5	8,230.8

TABLE 47. EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS MAY 1995
(^{'000})

Industry division and subdivision	Males	Females		Persons
		Married	Total	
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	269.3	104.5	126.5	395.8
Agriculture	233.3	98.9	119.0	352.3
Services to Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping	13.3	* 2.6	* 3.1	16.3
Forestry and Logging	10.4	* 0.9	* 1.8	12.1
Commercial Fishing	12.3	* 2.2	* 2.7	15.0
MINING	78.3	7.0	10.6	88.9
Coal Mining	26.5	* 0.5	* 0.5	27.1
Oil and Gas Extraction	4.4	* 0.4	* 0.6	5.0
Metal Ore Mining	28.3	* 2.9	4.6	32.8
Other Mining	9.3	* 1.3	* 2.5	11.8
Services to Mining	9.8	* 1.8	* 2.4	12.2
MANUFACTURING	811.6	201.4	295.6	1,107.3
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing	119.9	37.5	55.3	175.2
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing	45.3	39.9	55.2	100.5
Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing	60.7	9.3	14.3	75.0
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	67.0	23.8	44.2	111.1
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Manufacturing	68.6	21.9	31.9	100.4
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	50.0	9.3	11.0	61.1
Metal Product Manufacturing	158.6	14.0	20.6	179.2
Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	178.2	32.6	45.4	223.6
Other Manufacturing	63.3	13.0	17.7	81.0
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	71.6	6.7	12.3	83.9
Electricity and Gas Supply	47.5	5.2	7.6	55.1
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	24.1	* 1.5	4.7	28.8
CONSTRUCTION	516.8	75.2	89.0	605.8
General Construction	185.0	29.3	36.4	221.4
Construction Trade Services	331.8	45.9	52.6	384.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	355.9	108.1	162.1	518.1
Basic Material Wholesaling	100.0	24.3	35.6	135.6
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	138.8	31.7	48.4	187.2
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	117.1	52.1	78.1	195.3
RETAIL TRADE	588.6	316.7	610.9	1,199.5
Food Retailing	200.0	111.7	270.4	470.4
Personal and Household Good Retailing	197.9	170.6	291.8	489.8
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	190.7	34.4	48.7	239.4
ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS	176.9	104.7	217.0	393.9
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	303.0	52.0	82.4	385.5
Road Transport	151.3	20.5	27.1	178.4
Rail Transport	49.5	* 1.7	* 3.1	52.6
Water Transport	6.4	* 0.7	* 1.6	8.1
Air and Space Transport	31.2	8.7	15.0	46.2
Other Transport	4.3	* 0.8	* 0.9	5.1
Services to Transport	45.4	17.9	31.8	77.2
Storage	14.9	* 1.7	* 2.9	17.8
COMMUNICATION SERVICES	108.3	27.8	44.7	153.0
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	133.9	111.8	187.0	320.9
Finance	78.4	81.5	129.5	208.0
Insurance	23.9	17.1	31.7	55.5
Services to Finance and Insurance	31.6	13.3	25.8	57.4
PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES	428.4	221.4	363.6	791.9
Property Services	64.5	31.4	52.2	116.7
Business Services	363.9	189.9	311.4	675.3
GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE	214.0	98.4	156.4	370.4
Government Administration	200.8	94.0	150.6	351.4
Defence	13.2	4.5	5.9	19.0
EDUCATION	196.3	262.0	382.2	578.0
HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	177.5	365.1	569.1	746.6
Health Services	142.7	292.5	447.4	590.1
Community Services	34.8	72.6	121.7	156.0
CULTURE AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES	98.7	50.2	95.0	193.7
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	23.5	7.4	17.6	41.0
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	27.0	16.7	28.0	54.9
Sport and Recreation	48.2	26.2	49.5	97.7
PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES	144.1	79.3	153.0	297.1
Personal Services	54.3	48.4	89.0	143.3
Other Services	88.4	26.1	46.6	134.9
Private Households Employing Staff	* 1.4	4.9	17.4	18.8
TOTAL	4,673.1	2,192.4	3,557.7	8,230.8

TABLE 48. EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, MAY 1995
(^{'000})

Occupation major group	Full-time workers		Part-time workers		Total			
					Females			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Married	Total	Persons
Managers and administrators	638.7	159.8	25.9	56.9	664.6	164.6	216.7	881.3
Professionals	586.1	365.1	56.4	141.6	642.5	318.8	506.6	1,149.1
Para-professionals	223.9	134.1	19.8	89.0	243.7	143.0	223.1	466.8
Tradespersons	1,011.6	87.4	51.9	41.6	1,063.4	80.9	129.0	1,192.4
Clerks	258.9	672.7	26.1	390.2	285.0	702.5	1,062.9	1,347.9
Salespersons and personal service workers	366.1	378.3	124.3	520.5	490.4	445.6	898.8	1,389.2
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	461.3	55.3	39.0	26.1	500.2	59.4	81.4	581.7
Labourers and related workers	611.5	181.4	171.8	257.8	783.3	277.6	439.2	1,222.5
Total	4,158.0	2,034.1	515.1	1,523.6	4,673.1	2,192.4	3,557.7	8,230.8

TABLE 49. EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION AND STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, MAY 1995
(^{'000})

Occupation major group	Own account								
	Employers		workers		Employees		Total(a)		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Managers and administrators	88.8	39.5	157.2	68.8	414.8	103.7	664.6	216.7	881.3
Professionals	43.6	10.1	50.8	30.0	547.0	465.3	642.5	506.6	1,149.1
Para-professionals	* 3.1	* 0.5	13.7	* 2.6	226.5	219.8	243.7	223.1	466.8
Tradespersons	64.3	14.1	175.2	24.4	822.3	90.0	1,063.4	129.0	1,192.4
Clerks	* 1.3	32.9	5.0	51.8	276.8	958.3	285.0	1,062.9	1,347.9
Salespersons and personal service workers	15.4	17.9	41.5	54.2	425.9	820.8	490.4	898.8	1,389.2
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	11.5	* 1.2	58.2	8.2	429.0	70.6	500.2	81.4	581.7
Labourers and related workers	11.8	5.1	58.9	22.6	697.1	402.5	783.3	439.2	1,222.5
Total	240.0	121.4	560.5	262.6	3,839.4	3,131.1	4,673.1	3,557.7	8,230.8
Full-time workers	229.4	74.1	476.0	123.0	3,444.2	1,830.4	4,158.0	2,034.1	6,192.1

(a) Includes contributing family workers

TABLE 50. EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION, AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, MAY 1995
(^{'000})

Occupation major group	Age group						Total	Born in Australia	Born outside Australia
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over			
Managers and administrators	* 2.8	25.9	154.8	262.3	259.2	176.3	881.3	676.0	205.3
Professionals	7.0	107.4	320.6	360.2	255.7	98.2	1,149.1	852.2	296.9
Para-professionals	9.9	47.1	139.0	139.1	101.7	30.0	466.8	367.4	99.4
Tradespersons	84.1	187.5	344.9	281.3	197.9	96.7	1,192.4	881.5	310.9
Clerks	54.0	204.6	367.2	360.4	266.9	94.8	1,347.9	1,063.5	284.4
Salespersons and personal service workers	255.1	248.4	317.9	261.4	220.7	85.7	1,389.2	1,110.6	278.6
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	14.5	54.7	162.6	159.5	127.9	62.5	581.7	421.0	160.7
Labourers and related workers	159.9	166.9	289.0	273.4	221.9	111.4	1,222.5	890.5	332.0
Total	587.3	1,042.5	2,096.0	2,097.4	1,651.9	755.6	8,230.8	6,262.6	1,968.2

TABLE 51. EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION AND HOURS WORKED, MAY 1995

TABLE 51. EMPLOYED PERSONS, OCCUPATION AND HOURS WORKED, MAY 1994											Average weekly hours worked (hours)
Occupation major group	0	1-15	16-29	30-34	35-39	40 - '000-	41-44	45-48	49 and over	Total	
MALES											
Managers and administrators	17.7	11.7	23.9	20.9	36.5	78.0	25.7	64.1	386.1	664.6	51.6
Professionals	18.5	26.1	35.4	35.7	83.9	117.1	35.2	72.7	217.9	642.5	42.9
Para-professionals	17.2	9.4	18.6	20.9	42.8	46.2	14.9	21.8	52.0	243.7	38.2
Tradespersons	50.5	29.7	65.7	86.3	187.3	223.3	67.8	114.1	238.7	1,063.4	40.3
Clerks	14.8	14.8	16.2	28.2	67.4	54.0	22.6	22.4	44.6	285.0	37.1
Salespersons and personal service workers	17.0	76.1	47.1	25.3	54.6	78.6	23.4	44.3	124.1	490.4	36.8
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	24.9	23.7	36.0	31.4	75.7	79.8	29.2	58.8	140.6	500.2	41.5
Labourers and related workers	33.3	102.8	88.6	69.4	138.7	133.4	43.9	64.3	109.0	783.3	34.4
Total employed	193.9	294.3	331.5	318.2	686.8	810.6	262.6	462.5	1,312.8	4,673.1	40.7
MARRIED FEMALES											
Managers and administrators	6.1	25.4	21.7	11.2	14.9	17.3	4.4	11.4	52.0	164.6	38.3
Professionals	15.2	41.6	55.9	29.3	42.8	39.9	15.0	27.2	51.9	318.8	32.9
Para-professionals	10.9	15.9	38.5	22.0	19.0	19.4	* 3.9	5.2	8.3	143.0	28.3
Tradespersons	4.2	15.1	15.1	6.5	12.0	9.9	* 3.8	5.5	8.7	80.9	30.6
Clerks	31.4	143.5	153.8	77.5	131.0	85.4	25.3	20.6	33.9	702.5	27.3
Salespersons and personal service workers	18.6	88.0	124.9	45.8	50.0	44.4	18.2	15.5	40.4	445.6	28.2
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	* 1.4	6.3	11.4	6.9	14.3	9.7	* 1.9	* 3.2	4.3	59.4	33.1
Labourers and related workers	14.0	71.3	71.1	30.3	35.1	30.3	6.9	10.3	8.2	277.6	24.9
Total employed	101.8	407.1	492.4	229.4	319.1	256.4	79.5	98.9	207.8	2,192.4	29.2
ALL FEMALES											
Managers and administrators	7.5	28.8	25.6	13.3	20.6	22.1	6.8	16.9	75.1	216.7	40.5
Professionals	21.9	58.4	75.4	41.5	81.2	69.0	25.8	47.3	86.1	506.6	34.3
Para-professionals	14.6	20.8	51.5	34.1	32.6	38.6	8.8	9.2	12.8	223.1	29.9
Tradespersons	5.7	19.2	20.1	9.5	22.3	17.4	7.9	9.5	17.5	129.0	33.3
Clerks	42.4	170.1	192.2	119.5	240.6	158.5	45.0	43.1	51.6	1,062.9	29.6
Salespersons and personal service workers	33.1	258.2	209.9	85.3	98.9	90.8	30.9	31.3	60.6	898.8	25.8
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	* 2.4	9.0	15.3	8.3	21.5	11.6	* 3.8	* 3.9	5.7	81.4	32.7
Labourers and related workers	20.7	131.7	97.3	45.3	56.3	46.2	10.8	14.9	15.9	439.2	24.3
Total employed	148.2	696.2	687.2	356.7	574.1	454.1	139.8	176.0	325.5	3,557.7	29.5
PERSONS											
Managers and administrators	25.2	40.5	49.5	34.2	57.0	100.1	32.5	81.0	461.2	881.3	48.9
Professionals	40.3	84.5	110.8	77.1	165.1	186.1	61.0	119.9	304.1	1,149.1	39.1
Para-professionals	31.8	30.2	70.1	55.1	75.4	84.9	23.6	31.0	64.8	466.8	34.2
Tradespersons	56.2	48.9	85.8	95.8	209.6	240.7	75.7	123.5	256.2	1,192.4	39.5
Clerks	57.3	184.8	208.3	147.6	308.1	212.5	67.6	65.5	96.1	1,347.9	31.2
Salespersons and personal service workers	50.0	334.3	257.0	110.6	153.5	169.3	54.3	75.5	184.6	1,389.2	29.7
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	27.3	32.7	51.3	39.7	97.2	91.4	33.0	62.7	146.4	581.7	40.3
Labourers and related workers	54.0	234.5	185.9	114.7	195.0	179.6	54.7	79.3	124.9	1,222.5	30.8
Total employed	342.1	990.5	1,018.7	674.9	1,260.9	1,264.6	402.4	638.4	1,638.3	8,230.8	35.9

TABLE 52. EMPLOYED PERSONS: MAJOR AND MINOR OCCUPATION GROUPS, MAY 1995
(000)

Occupation major and minor group	Females			Persons
	Males	Married	Total	
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	664.6	164.6	216.7	881.3
Legislators and government appointed officials	* 2.2	* 0.0	* 0.2	* 2.3
General managers	38.7	4.9	6.4	45.2
Specialist managers	160.3	24.0	40.2	200.4
Farmers and farm managers	167.1	63.3	71.4	238.5
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	188.6	63.1	87.4	276.1
Managing supervisors (other business)	107.7	9.2	11.1	118.8
PROFESSIONALS	642.5	318.8	506.6	1,149.1
Natural scientists	32.3	8.7	13.3	45.6
Building professionals and engineers	107.7	* 2.3	5.6	113.3
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	66.6	30.1	48.0	114.6
School teachers	73.0	130.4	185.3	258.4
Other teachers and instructors	57.0	36.6	60.0	117.1
Social professionals	44.0	16.4	29.8	73.8
Business professionals	195.1	58.4	98.4	293.5
Artists and related professionals	45.8	17.3	32.1	77.9
Miscellaneous professionals	20.9	18.6	34.0	54.8
PARA-PROFESSIONALS	243.7	143.0	223.1	466.8
Medical and science technical officers and technicians	19.4	10.5	18.1	37.5
Engineering and building associates and technicians	75.7	4.0	6.2	81.9
Air and sea transport technical workers	19.0	* 0.2	* 0.2	19.3
Registered nurses	13.1	99.2	145.9	159.0
Police	31.0	* 2.2	4.7	35.7
Miscellaneous para-professionals	85.5	27.1	47.9	133.5
TRADESPERSONS	1,063.4	80.9	129.0	1,192.4
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	111.1	* 0.5	* 0.5	111.6
Other metal tradespersons	110.9	* 2.4	* 2.5	113.4
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	179.2	* 0.8	* 1.7	180.9
Building tradespersons	266.0	* 1.0	* 1.3	267.3
Printing tradespersons	34.0	6.4	8.6	42.6
Vehicle tradespersons	135.8	* 0.4	* 1.1	136.9
Food tradespersons	87.1	23.8	37.1	124.1
Amenity horticultural tradespersons	49.6	4.5	8.2	57.8
Miscellaneous tradespersons	89.7	40.9	68.0	157.7
CLERKS	285.0	702.5	1,062.9	1,347.9
Stenographers and typists	6.5	151.5	237.7	244.2
Data processing and business machine operators	25.7	52.3	89.4	115.2
Numerical clerks	104.3	283.0	379.0	483.3
Filing, sorting and copying clerks	25.3	30.6	52.9	78.2
Material recording and despatching clerks	54.5	18.8	32.7	87.1
Receptionists, telephonists and messengers	29.6	122.3	197.7	227.3
Miscellaneous clerks	39.1	44.0	73.6	112.7
SALESPERSONS AND PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	490.4	445.6	898.8	1,389.2
Investment, insurance and real estate salespersons	69.4	12.8	22.2	91.6
Sales representatives	95.1	22.2	37.8	132.8
Sales assistants	196.0	184.4	374.6	570.6
Tellers, cashiers and ticket salespersons	33.0	65.4	147.7	180.7
Miscellaneous salespersons	75.7	55.8	133.2	208.8
Personal service workers	21.2	105.0	183.4	204.6
PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS, AND DRIVERS	500.2	59.4	81.4	581.7
Road and rail transport drivers	249.4	11.7	19.3	268.7
Mobile plant operators (except transport)	106.5	* 0.8	* 1.4	107.8
Stationary plant operators	59.2	* 0.9	* 0.9	60.1
Machine operators	85.2	46.0	59.9	145.1
LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS	783.3	277.6	439.2	1,222.5
Trades assistants and factory hands	198.4	59.6	96.5	295.0
Agricultural labourers and related workers	96.8	25.1	38.3	135.1
Cleaners	85.9	102.9	143.3	229.1
Construction and mining labourers	112.6	* 1.2	* 2.1	114.7
Miscellaneous labourers and related workers	289.6	88.9	159.0	448.6
TOTAL	4,673.1	2,192.4	3,557.7	8,230.8

TABLE 53. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, MAY 1995
(per cent)

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years</i>	5.0	2.9	4.1
Industry division —			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.7	4.2	5.2
Mining	* 2.8	* 6.1	* 3.2
Manufacturing	6.5	4.0	5.9
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	* 2.9	* 2.0	* 2.7
Construction	7.8	* 1.5	6.9
Wholesale Trade	4.1	3.6	4.0
Retail Trade	5.0	3.5	4.3
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	7.2	4.9	6.0
Transport and Storage	3.7	* 3.2	3.6
Communication Services	4.0	* 2.6	3.6
Finance and Insurance	* 2.7	* 1.3	1.9
Property and Business Services	3.4	2.5	3.0
Government Administration and Defence	3.7	* 1.6	2.8
Education	2.5	1.6	1.9
Health and Community Services	2.6	2.1	2.3
Cultural and Recreational Services	5.3	* 2.0	3.7
Personal and Other Services	3.7	3.9	3.8
Occupation group —			
Managers and administrators	1.8	* 1.6	1.8
Professionals	1.7	1.6	1.7
Para-professionals	3.4	* 1.6	2.6
Tradespersons	5.2	4.5	5.2
Clerks	3.9	2.4	2.7
Salespersons and personal service workers	4.9	4.0	4.3
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	6.0	* 3.0	5.6
Labourers and related workers	9.8	3.9	7.8
Total	8.9	7.7	8.4

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Estimates of the labour force characteristics of family members and of family composition are also included.

2. Estimates of the civilian labour force are available for over sixty regions across Australia and are shown in various publications produced by State offices of the ABS. These data are also available on microfiche or as a special data service. For details, contact any ABS office.

3. Preliminary survey results are published in advance of this more detailed publication in *The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0).

4. Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force or of other subjects are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are available on request. Summary statistics from these surveys are published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0), from time to time.

The population survey

5. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about one-half of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

Scope

6. The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except:
- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
 - (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
 - (c) overseas residents in Australia; and
 - (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

From July 1993 Jervis Bay Territory is also excluded from the scope of the survey. Before July 1993 it was included in estimates for the Australian Capital Territory.

Coverage

7. In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the one survey is considered to be negligible. See paragraph 43 for information about the effect of the coverage rules on family statistics.

8. Persons who are away from their usual residence for six weeks or less at the time of interview are enumerated at their usual residence (relevant information may be obtained from other usual residents present at the time of the survey).

Population benchmarks

9. Labour Force Survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated distribution of the usually resident population aged 15 and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates. Persons who, at the time of interview, are overseas for more than six weeks but for less than twelve months

are included in the independent population statistics (benchmarks) and are thus provided for in the calculation of the estimates. The benchmarks are the latest available estimates at the time the Labour Force Survey is conducted, but they usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) because they are derived from incomplete information about population changes.

Revision of population benchmarks

10. Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each Census of Population and Housing, and when population estimation bases are reviewed. These revisions affect original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The last such revision was made in February 1994 to take account of the results of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, which affected all the monthly estimates from January 1989 to January 1994.

11. Population benchmarks used in the estimation of Labour Force Survey data are compiled according to place of usual residence. For an explanation of the conceptual basis of population estimates, see *Information Paper: Population Estimates: An Outline of The New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0). Prior to October 1982, labour force estimates were based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of usual residence.

History of the survey

12. National surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964 to February 1978. The survey has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978.

Questionnaire changes

13. The questionnaire used in the survey for the collection of labour force data has been revised from time to time, the latest occasion being for the April 1986 survey. Details of these changes have been published in *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (6232.0) in March 1978, December 1981, August 1984, June 1986, June 1991 and March 1993.

Inclusion of contributing family workers

14. In April 1986, the questionnaire was revised following the extension of the definition of employed persons to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). This definition aligned the Australian labour force concepts with the set of definitions adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1982.

15. Previously, contributing family workers who worked 1 to 14 hours, or who had such a job but were not at work, were defined as either unemployed or not in the labour force, depending on whether they were actively looking for work. In order to assist users to assess the impact of the change, estimates for March 1986 based on the new definition were shown in footnotes to Tables 1 and 2 of the February, March and April 1987 issues of this publication.

16. A revised procedure for weighting families estimates, as presented in this publication, was also introduced in April 1986. Additional tables were included in the April 1986 issue of this publication to show the impact of this new procedure. Paragraph 48 contains more details.

Comparability of series

17. As noted in paragraph 10, estimates from January 1989 were revised to conform to revised population estimates following the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, and are thus not strictly comparable with estimates for periods prior to January 1989. An examination of the revised estimates showed that the effects on Labour Force Survey estimates for the period before January 1989 were inconsequential, and that no meaningful purpose would be served by publishing revised estimates for that period.

18. Comparability with estimates produced from the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings is affected by the use of a different survey methodology and definitions. The Labour Force Survey provides estimates of people in

jobs whereas the Survey of Employment and Earnings provides an estimate of the number of jobs held by wage and salary earners. A more detailed description of the differences between these two series is provided in *Information Paper: Comparison of Employment Estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings* (6263.0).

19. From December 1989 onwards, the category "other families" was split into "one-parent families" and "other families". Therefore estimates of other families were not strictly comparable with estimates in previous issues. However, in November 1989, 97 per cent of other families with dependants were one-parent families. In March 1994, a new families classification was introduced which also affected comparability (see paragraphs 45 to 47).

Survey sample redesign

20. Following each Population Census, the ABS redesigns and reselects the Labour Force Survey to take into account the new information which is obtained from the Census. The sample used in the Labour Force Survey from September 1987 to August 1992, which was designed and selected using preliminary data from the 1986 Census, was updated and reselected using information collected in the 1991 Census. The new sample was phased in over the period September 1992 to December 1992. For additional information, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0), available from any ABS office.

21. The sampling fractions for each State/Territory differ and are such that the resultant sample yields reliable estimates of the main labour force aggregates for each State and Territory. The sampling fractions for the new sample together with the sampling fractions determined from the 1986 Census are:

	1986 Census redesign	1991 Census redesign
New South Wales	1 in 230	1 in 277
Victoria	1 in 230	1 in 242
Queensland	1 in 160	1 in 195
South Australia	1 in 115	1 in 139
Western Australia	1 in 115	1 in 146
Tasmania	1 in 70	1 in 75
Northern Territory	1 in 115	1 in 75
Australian Capital Territory	1 in 115	1 in 75

Reliability of the estimates

22. Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error:
- (a) sampling error: since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical Notes; and
 - (b) non-sampling error: inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

Differences between Census and Labour Force Survey estimates

23. The results of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing show that labour force estimates derived from the census differ from those derived from the Labour Force Survey.

24. The broad concepts underlying the measures of the labour force and its components, employment and unemployment, are similar in the census and the

survey. It should be noted, however, that census estimates of unemployment do not take into account the 'available for work' criterion.

25. There are considerable differences in both the collection methodology adopted (including the detailed questions asked) and estimation procedures. Factors contributing to differences in estimates include under-enumeration in the population census for which census labour force estimates have not been adjusted, the use in the Labour Force Survey of population benchmarks derived from incomplete information about population change (see paragraph 9), the inclusion of permanent defence forces in census estimates, the personal interview approach adopted in the survey as opposed to self-enumeration of census schedules, differing questions used to determine labour force characteristics (particularly the identification of unemployed persons) and differing methods of adjustment for non-response to the survey or census.

26. The Labour Force Survey provides detailed and up-to-date estimates of employment and unemployment for Australia, States and regions, whereas the Census of Population and Housing provides counts for small areas but in less detail than is available from the survey.

27. These considerations should be borne in mind when comparisons are made between population census and Labour Force Survey estimates.

Seasonal adjustment

28. Seasonally adjusted series are published in Tables 2, 8 and 40. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be recognised more clearly. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. For example, irregular factors unrelated to the trend account for more than half the seasonally adjusted movement in series at the Australia level, with the following frequency:

Employment:	5 in 10 monthly movements
Unemployment:	7 in 10 monthly movements
Unemployment rate:	7 in 10 monthly movements
Participation rate:	9 in 10 monthly movements

29. The seasonal factors for all seasonally adjusted series are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year's original data. The latest review, in February 1995, revised the Australian and State seasonally adjusted and trend monthly series back to February 1978. Information about the method of adjustment and revised seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for all months since January 1990 for Australia and the States were published in an Appendix to the February 1995 issue of this publication.

Trend estimation

30. Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The monthly trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. Quarterly trend estimates (eg employment by industry) are derived by applying a 7-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted series. The 7-term Henderson average also uses surrogate forms of the average as the end of a time series is approached. Unlike the surrogate weights of the 13-term Henderson used on monthly data, the weights employed here are tailored to suit the particular characteristics of individual series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time. Tables 3, 9 and 41 show trend estimates for the past 15 months. Trend series graphs are shown on pages 2 to 5. Data from February 1978 are available on

the ABS on-line data dissemination service, PC-AUSSTATS. The trend series of the participation rate for married females are based on smoothed population estimates.

31. While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced which include the latest month, it does result in revisions to the most recent months as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller, and after three months or two quarters have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors mentioned above in paragraph 29.

32. Trend estimates for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are published in Table 9. Original estimates for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates after each annual seasonal factor re-analysis. Seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. The most recent six months trend estimates are subject to revision. For the three most recent months, the revision may be relatively large. Inferences about trends drawn from smoothed seasonally adjusted (trend) estimates for months earlier than the latest three months are unlikely to be affected by month-to-month revisions. They may, however, be revised as a result of the annual re-analysis of seasonal factors.

33. Users may wish to refer to the ABS publication *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring "Trends", an Overview* (1348.0) for further information about trend estimates. Details of the trend weighting patterns are available on request from the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (06) 252 6345.

Month-to-month movements

34. Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraph 22.

Gross flows

35. In order to minimise respondent load and at the same time maintain continuity within the population survey sample, one-eighth of the dwellings are replaced after each survey. Adoption of this rotation procedure, whereby about seven-eighths of the sample remains unchanged from one month to the next, enables more reliable measurements of changes in the labour force characteristics of the population to be made than would be possible if a new sample were introduced each month.

36. Because a high proportion of private dwellings selected in one survey remains in the sample for the following survey, it is possible to match the characteristics of most of the persons in those dwellings from one month to the next, to record any changes that occur, and hence to produce estimates of flows between the different categories of the population and labour force.

37. The procedures used to select persons in non-private dwellings preclude the possibility of matching any of them who may be included in successive surveys. For this and other reasons, including the mobility of the population and non-response in either or both surveys, about 10 per cent of persons in those dwellings which are included in the sample in successive months cannot be matched. Those who can be matched represent about 80 per cent of all persons in the survey.

38. Changes in the characteristics of this latter group are shown in the gross flows table (Table 34). About one half of the remaining (unmatched) 20 per cent of persons in the survey are likely to have characteristics similar to those in the matched group, but the characteristics of the other half are likely to be somewhat different.

39. Gross flow estimates relate only to those persons in private dwellings for whom information was obtained in successive surveys. The expansion factors used in calculating the estimates were those applying to the second of each pair

of months. Note that the estimates have not been adjusted to account for the unmatched sample component.

40. Although it is not possible to provide gross flow estimates for all persons in the survey it is considered that the estimates derived from matched records will be a useful guide to the proportions of the movements between categories which underlie the changes in monthly levels. When comparing flows for different periods it is important to take into account the population represented by the matched sample, as shown in the last line of the table.

41. While every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum any such errors affecting labour force status will tend to accumulate in the gross flow statistics rather than to cancel out. The estimates are also subject to sampling variability, as explained in the Technical Notes. For these reasons the estimates of flows should be used with caution. The standard errors may be obtained from Table A of the Technical Notes.

Labour force status and other characteristics of families

42. As a part of survey procedures, family relationships are determined each month, enabling both the estimation of persons cross-classified by their relationship in the household and the estimation of families. This publication contains tables showing the labour force status and family status of individuals and families classified by family type, number of family members, the labour force status of persons within families, the number of children under 15 present and the number of dependants present.

43. Because of the coverage rules, persons who usually live with other members of their family may, at the time of the survey, be enumerated as not living with all the usual members of their family. This situation is more likely for persons who are enumerated as visitors to other private dwellings or as persons staying in non-private dwellings (hotels, hospitals, etc.). The determination of family structure and family characteristics in such cases is difficult. Thus for survey questions used to determine family relationships, scope was further restricted to usual residents of private dwellings and the following persons were excluded:

- (a) all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions); and
- (b) persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

44. In addition, in those households where it was not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information was recorded. Thus persons living in households which include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the population survey, are excluded from survey questions used to determine family relationships because family information could not be obtained from each usual resident. Similarly households which, at the time of the survey, have one or more of their usual residents away for more than six weeks, are excluded from the family survey. This also applies to households from which an incomplete or inadequate questionnaire was obtained for any usual resident in on scope and coverage. A summary of those persons for whom family information is obtained as well as those usual residents of private dwellings for whom complete family information cannot be obtained, and those persons specifically excluded from the family determination procedures is contained in the family tables. Generally, relationship in household is determined for more than 90 per cent of all civilians aged 15 and over.

Changes in families classifications

45. *Relationship in household and Family type* classifications were introduced in the March 1994 issue of this publication to align with ABS standards. Most categories in the two classifications remain comparable with categories in the previous classifications. The cases in which there are breaks in comparability are discussed in the following paragraphs.

46. *Relationship in household*. This classification was previously referred to as Family status.

- (a) *Lone parents* (previously referred to as *Sole parents*) now includes parents with non-dependent children (provided those children are without a spouse or children of their own). These *Lone parents without dependants* are shown separately in Table 35 and there were 205,800 such persons in March 1994.
- (b) *Dependent students* (previously *Full-time students aged 15-24*) now comprise sons or daughters (of a couple or a lone parent) aged 15 to 19 attending school or aged 15 to 24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time. Other related full-time students, who were also previously classified as *Full-time students aged 15-24* are now included in *Other family persons*. There were 24,200 such persons in March 1994.
- (c) *Other family persons* now comprises the previous groups *Other family head*, excluding those now counted as *Lone parents* (79,200 persons in March 1994), the other related full-time students previously classified as *Full-time students aged 15-24* (see above; 24,200 in March 1994) and *Other relative of married couple or family head* (218,100 in March 1994).

47. *Family type*. This classification was previously referred to as *Type of family*. There are three types of families in the new classification, as follows:

- (a) *Couple families* is the term used to describe families previously referred to as *Married-couple families*. The new category is otherwise exactly comparable with the old category.
- (b) *One parent families* now includes those families in which there is a lone parent with only non-dependent children present. Such families were previously included in *Other families*. There were 208,400 of these families in March 1994.
- (c) *Other families* now excludes those families in which there is a lone parent with only non-dependent children present (see above).

48. Estimates of the number of families in this publication differ from those in publications prior to the April 1986 issue. This is due to the adoption of a weighting procedure where the weight for a family is determined using an average of the weights for all family members responding to the Labour Force Survey. Previously, the weight used to derive estimates of the number of families was determined by nomination of a proxy 'head of household' as representative of the family.

Birthplace

49. From April 1991, labour force birthplace data are aggregated according to major groups of the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* (1269.0). The ASCCSS was developed by the ABS for use whenever demographic, labour and social statistics are classified by countries.

50. The ASCCSS major groups are based on the concept of geographic proximity. They differ from the country groups presented in this publication prior to April 1991. For example, African countries are now covered by 'The Middle East and North Africa' and 'Africa (excluding North Africa)', while Asia has been split into 'Southeast Asia', 'Northeast Asia' and 'Southern Asia'. Data for selected individual countries will continue to be available in this publication and comprehensively on microfiche.

Industry

51. From August 1994, Labour Force Survey industry data are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), a detailed description of which appears in *ANZSIC 1993* (1292.0). Like the previous Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), ANZSIC classifies businesses according to their economic activities, in a structure consist-

ing of four levels (Division, Sub-division, Group and Class). Labour Force Survey data are coded at the Group level, as was the practice under ASIC. To assist users in making comparisons with previously published data, a concordance has been developed which shows for each ASIC Group, the corresponding ANZSIC Group or Groups. The concordance also shows the estimated employment attributable to each ANZSIC Group, compared with ASIC Group data, according to establishment unit employment data on the ABS Business Register at May 1994. Historical estimates of employment by ANZSIC Group have been compiled on the basis of the concordance. For further information about the application of ANZSIC to Labour Force Survey data, see *Information Paper Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for industry data (Replacement publication)* (6259.0) or contact Sylvia Sajler on (06) 252 6525.

Additional data

52. Estimates for employed persons classified by industry, occupation and status in employment are available each February, May, August and November, and the following tables are published in issues of this publication for those months:

- (a) Employed persons:
 - Industry (original, seasonally adjusted and trend)
 - Industry and occupation:
 - Full-time and part-time workers
 - Status in employment
 - Age and birthplace
 - Hours worked
 - Industry divisions and subdivisions
 - Occupation major and minor groups
 - Industry by occupation.
- (b) Unemployed persons:
 - Industry and occupation of last full-time job:
 - Unemployment rate.

Seasonally adjusted estimates of employed persons by industry have been published in this bulletin since February 1993. Trend estimates have been published since August 1994.

Related publications

53. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which relate to the labour force and are available on request:

- The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0)—issued monthly
- The Labour Force, Australia: Historical Summary, 1978 to 1989* (6204.0)
- Labour Force Projections, Australia: 1995 to 2011* (6260.0)
- The Labour Force, New South Wales* (6201.1)—issued quarterly
- The Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)—issued quarterly
- The Labour Force, Queensland* (6201.3)—issued quarterly
- South Australian Economic Indicators* (1307.4)—issued monthly
- Tasmanian Statistical Indicators* (1303.6)—issued monthly
- Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0)—issued quarterly
- Labour Statistics, Australia* (6101.0)—issued annually
- Australia's Long-term Unemployed—A Statistical Profile* (6255.0)
- Australian Labour Market* (6284.0)—issued annually

Information Papers and Guides:*Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (6232.0)*Regional Labour Force Statistics* (6262.0)*Comparison of Employment Estimates From the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings* (6263.0)*Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0)*Labour Force Survey — Measuring Teenage Unemployment* (6270.0)*Revised Labour Force Survey Estimates: January 1984 to January 1989* (6276.0)*Measuring Employment and Unemployment* (6279.0)*A Guide to Labour Statistics* (6102.0)*A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring "Trends" An Overview* (1348.0)*Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for industry data (Replacement publication)* (6259.0)*Directory of Labour Market and Social Survey Data (Choosing data from the ABS Household Survey Program)* (1135.0).*Australia's Long-term Unemployed—A Statistical Profile* (6255.0)

54. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

Unpublished statistics

55. The ABS can also make available information which is not published. This information is available on a number of media such as floppy disk, microfiche and customised reports. In general, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made to Sylvia Sajler on Canberra (06) 252 6525 or any ABS office.

Rounding

56. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Symbols and other usages

*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See paragraph 7 of the Technical Notes.
n.a.	not available
..	not applicable
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
r	revised

TECHNICAL NOTES

A new sample for the LFS was phased in over the period September to December 1992. For information about the sample design see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0).

Estimation procedure

2. The labour force estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the estimates

3. Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The *sampling error* is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the surveys. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the estimate that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of sampling variability is the *relative standard error* which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

4. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error* and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. It is not possible to quantify non-sampling error, but every effort is made to reduce it to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures. For the examples in paragraphs 9 and 11, it is assumed to be zero. In practice, the potential for non-sampling error adds to the uncertainty of the estimates caused by sampling variability.

5. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. Standard errors of estimates for the latest month and of estimates of movements since the previous month are shown in Table 1. Standard errors of other estimates and other monthly movements should be determined by using Tables A and B.

6. The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger is the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

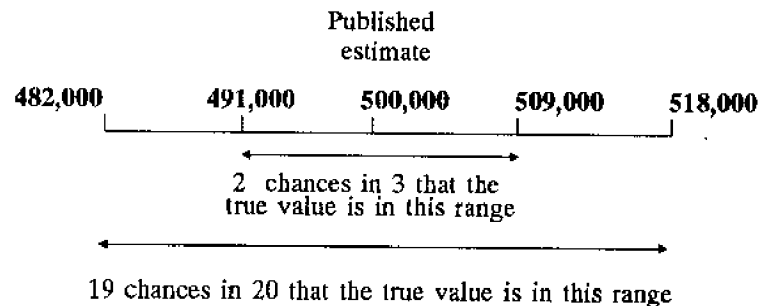
7. As the standard errors in Table A show, *the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less, and percentages

based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

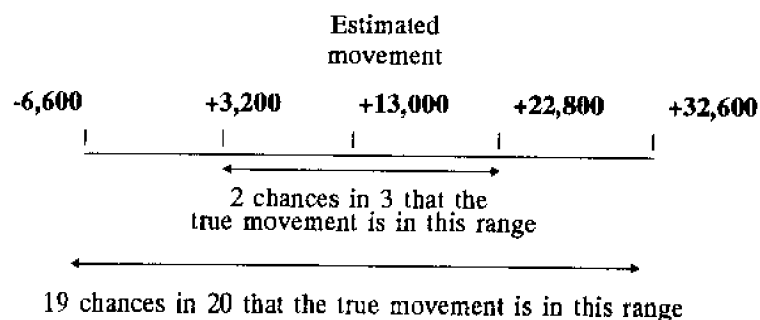
8. The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. An indication of the magnitude of standard errors of monthly movements is given in Table B. The estimates of standard error of monthly movements apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months. Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters (quarterly movements), corresponding months of consecutive years (annual movements) and other non-consecutive months, will generally be subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than is indicated in Table B. Standard errors of *quarterly* movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table A by 1.11. Standard errors of all *annual* movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table A by 1.3. When using Table A or Table B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

9. Examples of the calculation and use of standard errors are given below:

- (a) Consider an estimate for Australia of 500,000 employed persons aged 15-19. By referring to Table A, in the row for an estimate of 500,000 and the column for Australia, a standard error of 9,000 is obtained. There are about two chances in three that the true value (the number that would have been obtained if the whole population had been included in the survey) is within the range 491,000 to 509,000. There are about nineteen chances in twenty that the true value is in the range 482,000 to 518,000.



- (b) Consider estimates for females employed part time in Australia of 1,387,000 in one month and 1,400,000 in the next month. This represents an upward movement of 13,000. By referring to Table B for the larger estimate of 1,400,000, a movement standard error of 9,800 is obtained (after applying linear interpolation and rounding). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the true movement is in the range +3,200 to +22,800 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the true movement is in the range -6,600 to +32,600.



10. The relative standard errors of estimates of *aggregate hours worked*, *average hours worked*, *average duration of unemployment*, and *median duration of unemployment* are obtained by first finding the relative standard error of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate (see Table A) and then multiplying the figure so obtained by the following relevant factors:

Aggregate hours worked: 1.2
 Average hours worked: 0.7
 Average duration of unemployment: 1.3
 Median duration of unemployment: 2.0

The levels at which these and other labour force estimates have a relative standard error of 25 per cent are shown in Table C.

11. The following is an example of the calculation of standard errors where the use of a factor is required:

- (a) Consider a median duration of unemployment for Australia of 30 weeks, with an estimate of 1,000,000 persons unemployed. Table A gives the standard error as 11,800 which is 1.2 per cent as a *relative standard error*. The factor of 2.0 (see paragraph 10) is applied to the relative standard error of 1.2 per cent to obtain 2.4 per cent. Therefore the *standard error* for the median duration of unemployment is 2.4 per cent of 30 weeks, i.e. about 1 week. So there are two chances in three that the median duration of unemployment is between 29 and 31 weeks, and about nineteen chances in twenty that it is between 28 and 32 weeks.

12. Proportions and percentages (for example, unemployment rates) formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and denominator. The formula for the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion or percentage is given below:

$$\text{RSE } (x/y) = \sqrt{[\text{RSE } (x)]^2 + [\text{RSE } (y)]^2}$$

13. Standard errors contained in Tables A and B are designed to provide an average standard error applicable for all monthly labour force survey estimates. Analysis of the standard errors applicable to particular survey estimates has shown that the standard errors of estimates of employment are generally equivalent to those shown in Tables A and B, while standard errors for estimates of unemployment and persons not in the labour force are approximately 3 per cent and 11 per cent respectively higher than those shown in the tables. Standard errors for capital cities are approximately the same as those for corresponding States. Standard errors of estimates of numbers of families are approximately the same as those for numbers of persons. Standard errors of estimates of persons born in Australia are approximately the same as those shown in Tables A and B. For aggregate estimates of persons born outside Australia the standard errors are about 14 per cent higher. The standard errors vary for individual countries of birth, but are on average about 7 per cent higher.

TABLE A. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES FROM SEPTEMBER 1992(a)

Size of estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia	
	— number —								per cent of estimate	
100						90	100	80		
200			210	180	200	130	140	120	190	95.0
300	320	290	260	220	250	160	170	140	240	80.0
500	420	380	340	290	310	210	210	180	320	64.0
700	500	450	400	340	370	240	250	210	390	55.7
1,000	590	540	480	400	440	290	290	240	480	48.0
1,500	720	670	590	490	530	350	350	290	590	39.3
2,000	830	770	680	560	610	400	400	330	690	34.5
2,500	930	860	750	620	670	440	440	360	780	31.2
3,000	1,000	940	820	670	730	470	480	390	860	28.7
4,000	1,150	1,100	940	770	830	530	540	440	990	24.8
5,000	1,300	1,200	1,050	850	920	580	600	490	1,100	22.0
7,000	1,500	1,400	1,200	980	1,050	660	700	560	1,300	18.6
10,000	1,750	1,650	1,400	1,150	1,250	750	830	640	1,600	16.0
15,000	2,100	2,000	1,700	1,350	1,500	870	1,000	760	1,900	12.7
20,000	2,400	2,250	1,950	1,550	1,650	960	1,150	840	2,200	11.0
30,000	2,850	2,700	2,300	1,800	1,950	1,100	1,400	990	2,650	8.8
50,000	3,550	3,300	2,850	2,250	2,450	1,250	1,750	1,200	3,400	6.8
70,000	4,100	3,800	3,250	2,550	2,800	1,400	2,050	1,350	3,950	5.6
100,000	4,750	4,400	3,750	2,900	3,200	1,550	2,450	1,550	4,600	4.6
150,000	5,600	5,200	4,400	3,400	3,750	1,700	2,950	1,750	5,500	3.7
200,000	6,200	5,800	4,950	3,750	4,150	1,800	3,400	1,950	6,200	3.1
300,000	7,300	6,700	5,800	4,350	4,850	1,950		2,250	7,300	2.4
500,000	8,800	8,100	7,000	5,200	5,800	2,200			9,000	1.8
1,000,000	11,300	10,400	8,900	6,600	7,400				11,800	1.2
2,000,000	14,300	13,100	11,300	8,200	9,400				15,200	0.8
5,000,000	19,300	17,600	15,300						21,000	0.4
10,000,000									26,500	0.3

TABLE B. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF MONTHLY MOVEMENTS FOR DECEMBER 1992 — JANUARY 1993 ONWARDS(a)

Size of larger estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
100						110	80	90	
200			330	210	260	140	100	120	360
300	440	380	380	240	300	160	120	140	420
500	540	460	460	290	360	190	150	170	510
700	610	510	510	330	400	220	180	190	580
1,000	690	590	580	380	460	250	210	220	660
1,500	800	680	660	430	530	280	250	250	770
2,000	890	760	730	480	590	320	280	280	860
2,500	960	820	790	520	630	340	310	300	940
3,000	1,050	880	840	560	680	370	330	320	1,000
4,000	1,150	980	930	620	750	410	380	360	1,100
5,000	1,250	1,050	1,000	670	810	440	410	390	1,200
7,000	1,400	1,200	1,150	760	920	500	480	440	1,400
10,000	1,600	1,350	1,250	860	1,050	570	560	500	1,550
15,000	1,850	1,600	1,450	1,000	1,200	660	670	580	1,850
20,000	2,050	1,750	1,600	1,100	1,350	730	750	640	2,050
30,000	2,400	2,050	1,850	1,300	1,550	850	900	750	2,350
50,000	2,900	2,450	2,200	1,550	1,850	1,000	1,100	900	2,850
70,000	3,250	2,800	2,500	1,750	2,100	1,150	1,300	1,000	3,250
100,000	3,700	3,200	2,800	2,000	2,350	1,300	1,500	1,150	3,700
150,000	4,300	3,700	3,200	2,300	2,750	1,500	1,800	1,350	4,350
200,000	4,750	4,100	3,550	2,550	3,000	1,700	2,050	1,500	4,850
300,000	5,500	4,800	4,100	2,950	3,500	1,950		1,750	5,600
500,000	6,700	5,800	4,850	3,550	4,200	2,350			6,800
1,000,000	8,600	7,400	6,200	4,550	5,400				8,800
2,000,000	11,100	9,600	7,800	5,800	6,900				11,400
5,000,000	15,500	13,400	10,700						16,100
10,000,000									20,900

(a) For standard errors for earlier periods, see previous issues of this publication.

TABLE C. LEVELS AT WHICH LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES HAVE A RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF 25 PER CENT(a)
FROM SEPTEMBER 1992(b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Estimates classified by—									
Aggregate hours worked	7,400	6,500	5,000	3,400	4,000	1,800	1,800	1,300	5,700
Average hours worked	2,700	2,300	1,800	1,300	1,500	700	700	500	1,900
Average duration of unemployment	8,600	7,500	5,800	4,000	4,600	2,100	2,100	1,500	6,800
Median duration of unemployment	18,800	16,500	12,600	8,600	9,900	4,400	4,700	3,200	15,800
All other estimates	5,300	4,600	3,500	2,400	2,900	1,300	1,300	1,000	4,000

(a) See Technical Notes, Paragraph 10. (b) For standard errors for earlier periods, see previous issues of this publication.

GLOSSARY

Actively looking for work	Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.
Aggregate hours worked	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Attending school	Persons aged 15 to 19 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full time at secondary or high schools.
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	Persons aged 15 to 24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.
Average duration of unemployment	For a group of unemployed persons, the aggregate duration of unemployment divided by the number of persons in the group.
Average hours worked	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
Birthplace	From April 1991, classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)</i> (1269.0).
Couple families	Families in which there are two married persons and these persons are husband and wife.
Dependants	All family members under 15 years of age; all sons or daughters aged 15 to 19 attending school or aged 15 to 24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time (except those classified as husbands, wives or lone parents).
Dependent student	In couple or one parent families, sons or daughters aged 15 to 19 attending school or aged 15 to 24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time (except those classified as husbands, wives or lone parents).
Duration of unemployment	The period from the time a person began looking for work or was stood down, to the end of the reference week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full time for two weeks or more to the end of the reference week.
Employed	Persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or (b) worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or (d) were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employment/population ratio	For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

Family	Two or more related persons (<i>relationship</i> includes relationships by blood, marriage or adoption) usually resident in the same household at the time of the survey. A family comprises a married couple or a family head as defined, together with any persons having any of the following relationships to them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) sons or daughters of any age, if not married and with no children of their own present; (b) other relatives if not accompanied by a spouse, sons or daughters, or parents of their own; or (c) any children under 15 years of age who do not have a parent present.
Family head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any person without a spouse present, but with a son or daughter aged under 15 present; or (b) persons without a spouse present, without a son or daughter aged under 15 present, but with a son or daughter aged 15 or over present (provided that the son or daughter has no spouse, son or daughter of his/her own present); or (c) where a family has no person falling into either of these categories, the family head is generally defined to be the eldest person in the family. <p>No family head is determined for a couple family.</p>
Former workers	Unemployed persons who have previously worked full time for two weeks or more but not in the past two years.
Full-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Household	A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but not meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.
Industry	From August 1994, classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993 (1292.0)</i> .
Job leavers	Unemployed persons who have worked full time for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job voluntarily</i> , that is, because of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they left that job to return to studies; their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties; or any other reasons.
Job losers	Unemployed persons who have worked full time for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job involuntarily</i> , that is: were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they did not leave that job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.
Labour force	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Lone parent	The head of a one parent family.
Lone person	A person who is the sole member of a household.

Long-term unemployed	Persons unemployed for a period of 52 weeks or more.
Main English Speaking Countries	The United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, Canada, the United States of America and New Zealand.
Marital status	Persons are classified as married (husband and wife) if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not-married category comprises persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household.
Median duration of unemployment	The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.
Non-dependent child	In couple or one parent families, sons or daughters aged 15 and over not attending school or a tertiary educational institution full time (except those classified as husbands, wives or lone parents).
Non-family member	A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.
Not in the labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions (hospitals, gaols, sanatoriums, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.
Occupation	Classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1986 (1222.0)</i> .
One parent families	Families in which there is a family head together with at least one son or daughter of his/her own.
Other families	Families which are not couple families or one parent families, as defined. They include families in which there is no parent, for example a family head living with a brother or sister.
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. Participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions. Participation rates for persons classified by school or tertiary educational institution attendance are calculated using population estimates which include those in institutions.
Part-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 28 and 29 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
State capital cities	The areas determining the six State capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Manual, Edition 2.1 (1216.0)</i> .
Status in employment	Employed persons classified by whether they were employers, own account workers, employees, or contributing family workers.
Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 30 to 33 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Unemployed	Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the reference week); or (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then; or (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.
Unemployed looking for first full-time job	Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full time for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for first job	Unemployed persons who had never worked full time for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for full-time work	Unemployed persons who actively looked for full-time work or were to resume a full-time job, from which they had been stood down.
Unemployed looking for part-time work	Unemployed persons who had actively looked for part-time work only, or were to resume a part-time job, from which they had been stood down.
Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation	Unemployed persons who had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

**SECTION B:
SUPPLEMENTARY
DATA**

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1994

SUPPLEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SURVEYS

The supplementary and special surveys collect data on particular aspects of the labour force. The following is a historical list of supplementary and special labour force surveys. Statistical tables published in these bulletins are available as a Publication or a Standard Data Service, available by subscription or on request. Inquiries should be made to the contact in the Phone Inquiries box on the Contents page. It may be possible to order Unit Record Files on the following supplementary and special surveys by contacting the ABS.

<i>Title of Survey</i>	<i>Catalogue No./ Product No.</i>
Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia. Irregular. Latest issue September to November 1986	6341.0
Annual and Long Service Leave Taken, Australia, May 1988 to April 1989	6317.0
Career Experience, Australia. Three-yearly. First issue February 1993	6254.0
Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, Australia, 1989	6243.0
Career Paths of Qualified Nurses, Australia, 1989	6277.0
Child Care, Australia. Irregular. Latest issue June 1993	4402.0
Employment Benefits, Australia. Two-yearly. Latest issue August 1994	6334.0.40.001
Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities, Persons with Earned Income, 1986, 1990	6546.0
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia. Annually. Latest issue July 1994	6222.0
Labour Force Experience, Australia. Annually. Latest issue March 1994	6206.0
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia. Annually. Final issue February 1994	6235.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia. Annually. Latest issue June 1994	6224.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia. Three-yearly. Latest issue September 1993	6250.0
Labour Mobility, Australia. Two-yearly. Latest issue February 1994	6209.0
Multiple Jobholding, Australia. Four-yearly. Latest issue August 1994	6216.0.40.001
Participation in Education, Australia. Annually. Latest issue September 1994	6272.0.40.001
Persons Employed at Home, Australia. Irregular. Latest issue March 1992	6275.0
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia. Annually. Latest issue September 1994	6220.0.40.001
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia. Three-yearly. Latest issue May 1993	6264.0
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia. Irregular. Latest issue September 1994	6267.0.40.001
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia. Three-yearly. Latest issue November 1994	6238.0.40.001
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia. Two-yearly. Latest issue July 1994	6245.0
Superannuation, Australia. Two-yearly. Latest issue November 1993	6319.0
Trade Union Members, Australia. Two-yearly. Latest issue August 1994	6325.0.40.001
Training and Education Experience, Australia, 1993	6278.0
Transition From Education to Work, Australia. Annually. Latest issue May 1994	6227.0
Underemployed Workers, Australia. Annually. Latest issue September 1994	6265.0.40.001
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia. Annually. Latest issue August 1994	6310.0.40.001
Working Arrangements, Australia. Two-yearly. First issue August 1993	6342.0

LABOUR FORCE SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY PROGRAM - 1995

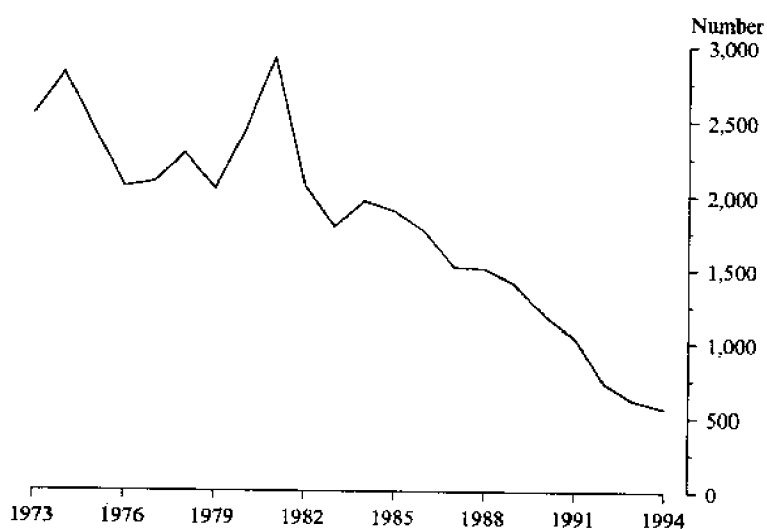
Topic	Survey Month	Release expected with 6203.0 issue of:
Labour Force Experience	February	June 95
Transition from Education to Work	May	October 95
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons	July	November 95
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force	"	December 95
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)	August	December 95
Working Arrangements	"	January 96
Persons Not in the Labour Force	September	January 96
Underemployed Workers	"	February 96
Persons Employed at Home	"	February 96
Participation in Education	"	January 96
Superannuation	November	April 96

Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1994

Disputes which occurred during 1994

There were 558 disputes reported in 1994, down from 610 in 1993 and 728 in 1992. This continued the decline in the number of disputes since 1984 and is the lowest number of disputes recorded for a calendar year since 1940 (350). Diagram 1 shows the change in the number of disputes over the last 22 years, and the fall from a peak of 2,915 disputes in 1981 to 558 in 1994.

DIAGRAM 1. TOTAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR, AUSTRALIA



Source: Table 1

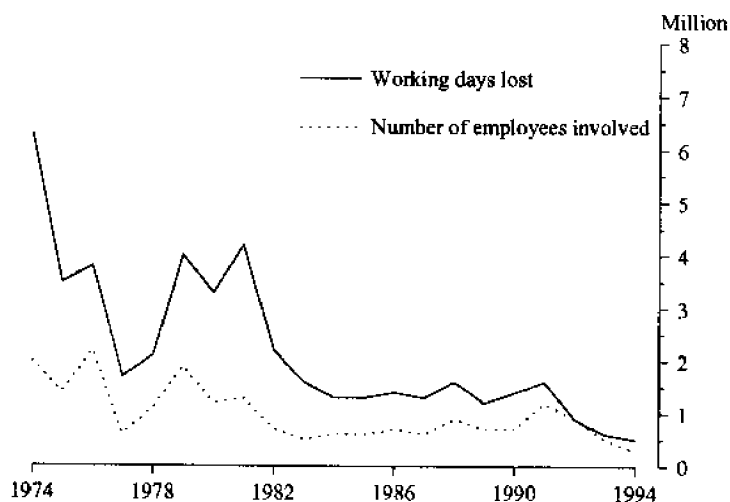
New South Wales reported 230 disputes in 1994, the lowest for that State since 1936 (188). New South Wales, however, still accounted for the most disputes in Australia during 1994 (41 per cent).

The number of employees involved in industrial disputes (directly and indirectly) decreased by 46 per cent, from 489,600 in 1993 to 264,500 in 1994. A significant decrease in Victoria in the number of employees involved in disputes, from 200,900 in 1993 to 51,700 in 1994, was the main contributor to this sharp decline.

**Working days lost (Refer
Tables 4 and 6)**

The number of working days lost fell by 21 per cent, from 635,800 in 1993 to 501,000 in 1994. This is the lowest figure, for a calendar year, since 1959 (365,000).

DIAGRAM 2. WORKING DAYS LOST AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY), DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR, AUSTRALIA



Source: Table 1

Victoria reported a significant fall in working days lost, from 257,200 in 1993 to 86,400 in 1994.

In New South Wales there was a 25 per cent increase in working days lost, from 178,300 in 1993 to 223,200 in 1994.

The Mining industry reported 169,300 working days lost, accounting for 34 per cent of total working days lost during 1994. Coal mining (151,000) was the main contributor to this total.

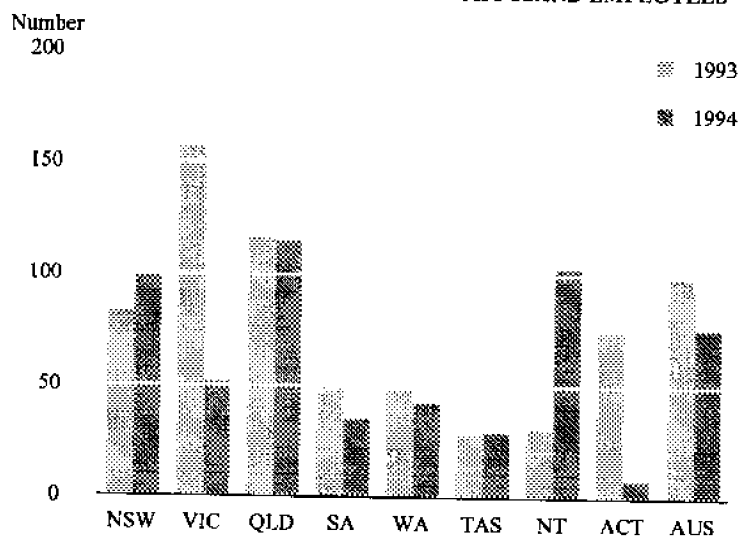
The Manufacturing industry reported 123,200 working days lost during 1994 compared with 238,100 in 1993.

**Working days lost per
thousand employees (Refer
Tables 2, 3 and 5)**

There were 76 working days lost per thousand employees in 1994, a decrease from 100 recorded in 1993. This is the lowest figure reported, for a calendar year, since this series was first compiled in 1967.

Victoria reported a substantial reduction in working days lost per thousand employees, down from 157 in 1993 to 52 in 1994 (refer Diagram 3). In contrast, the Northern Territory reported the largest (percentage) increase, from 31 in 1993 to 103 in 1994. The Australian Capital Territory reported 8 working days lost per thousand employees a decrease of 89 per cent from 1993 (75).

DIAGRAM 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING 1993 AND 1994: WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES



Source: Table 3

At the industry level, the highest number of working days lost per thousand employees occurred in the Coal mining industry (5,964). Within this industry, Queensland reported 13,425 working days lost per thousand employees and New South Wales reported 4,519.

Disputes which ended during 1994

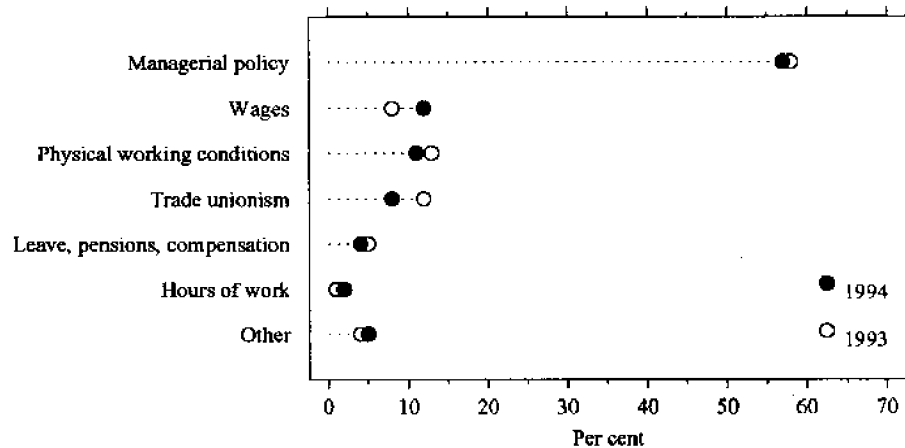
There were 552 disputes which ended during 1994, involving 268,400 employees and the loss of 517,400 working days (refer Tables 7 and 8). This is a decrease of 12 per cent in working days lost compared with disputes which ended in 1993, when 587,300 working days were reported lost.

The Coal mining industry (151,000) accounted for 29 per cent of all working days lost for disputes which ended during 1994.

Causes of disputes (Refer Table 8)

Managerial policy was the most common cause of disputes in 1994, and was responsible for 317 disputes or 57 per cent of all disputes ended in this period. Disputes with Managerial policy as the cause involved 80,600 employees (30 per cent) and accounted for 158,900 working days lost (31 per cent).

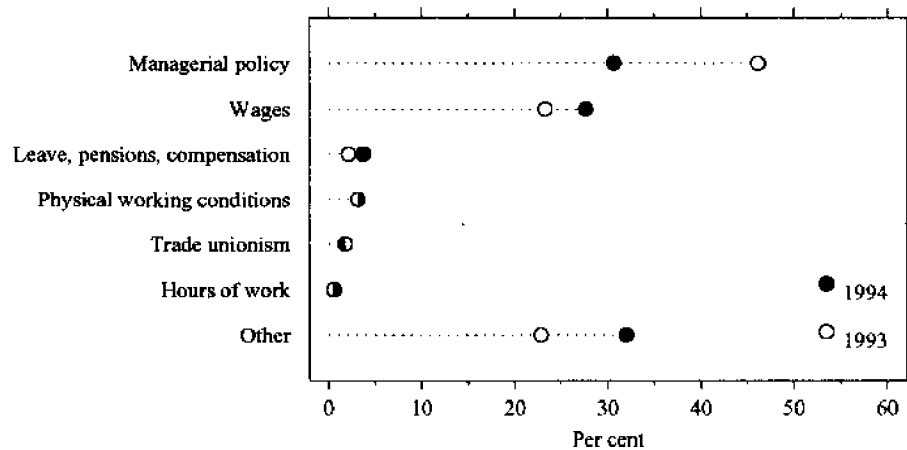
**DIAGRAM 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1993 AND 1994:
DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF DISPUTES BY CAUSE OF DISPUTE**



Source: Table 8

Disputes over wages was the other major cause of industrial stoppages, accounting for 28 per cent of working days lost (refer Diagram 5).

**DIAGRAM 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1993 AND 1994:
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING DAYS LOST BY CAUSE OF DISPUTE**



Source: Table 7

Duration of disputes (Refer Table 9)

Disputes lasting 5 and less than 10 days accounted for 28 per cent of total working days lost in 1994. Disputes lasting over 1 and up to and including 2 days, accounted for 24 per cent of working days lost.

Method of settlement (Refer Table 10)

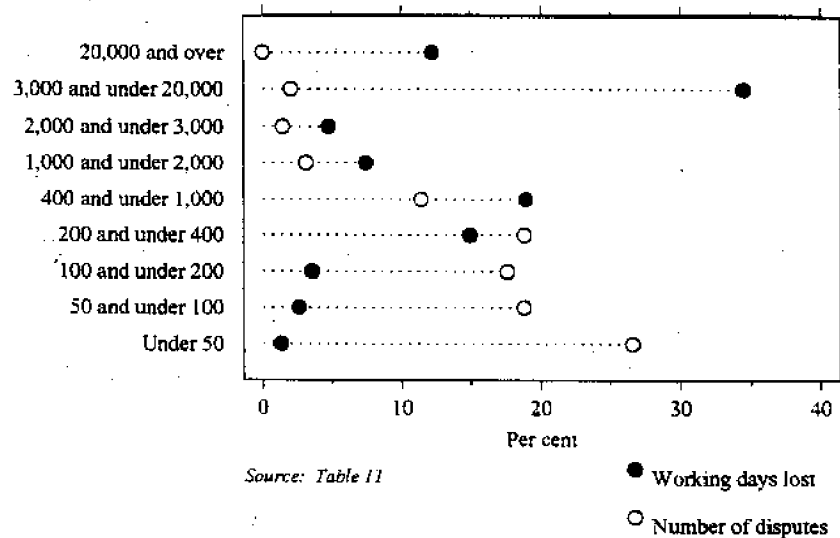
In 1994, 316 disputes were settled by "Resumption without negotiation", accounting for 57 per cent of all disputes ended. This category also reported the largest number of employees involved (198,600 or 74 per cent), and the highest number of working days lost (246,500 or 48 per cent). Negotiation was the major reported method of settlement for 109 disputes (20 per cent of all disputes).

Employees involved (Refer Table 11)

Of the disputes ending during 1994, the largest number (147) involved fewer than 50 employees. These disputes accounted for only 1 per cent of total working days lost. There were 12 large disputes involving 3,000 or more employees, which accounted for 241,600 working days lost or 47 per cent of total working days lost.

There were 7 disputes which ended during 1994, each reporting 10,000 or more working days lost. These 7 disputes accounted for 46 per cent of total working days lost.

**DIAGRAM 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDED DURING 1994:
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED BY NUMBER OF DISPUTES
AND WORKING DAYS LOST**



PART A: INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING EACH YEAR 1984 TO 1994, AUSTRALIA

Period	Number of disputes(a)		Employees involved ('000)						Working days lost ('000)	Working days lost per thousand employees(d)
	Commenced during period	Total(b)	Directly		Indirectly		Total			
			Newly involved(c)	Total(b)	Newly involved(c)	Total(b)	Newly involved(c)	Total(b)		
1984	1,958	1,965	520.0	529.2	31.1	31.1	551.1	560.3	1,307.4	248
1985	1,876	1,895	524.5	542.3	28.2	28.2	552.7	570.5	1,256.2	228
1986	1,747	1,754	653.8	671.6	20.1	20.1	673.9	691.7	1,390.7	242
1987	1,512	1,517	574.9	590.3	18.5	18.5	593.4	608.8	1,311.9	223
1988	1,502	1,508	883.6	884.1	10.3	10.3	893.9	894.4	1,641.4	269
1989	1,391	1,402	695.3	698.6	11.2	11.2	706.4	709.8	1,202.4	190
1990	1,189	1,193	721.9	725.9	4.0	4.0	725.9	729.9	1,376.5	207
1991	1,032	1,036	1,173.5	1,176.2	5.4	5.4	1,178.9	1,181.6	1,610.6	248
1992	726	728	867.6	867.8	3.8	3.8	871.3	871.5	941.2	147
1993	607	610	482.4	482.7	6.8	6.8	489.2	489.6	635.8	100
1994	554	558	260.5	262.1	2.4	2.4	262.9	264.5	501.0	76

(a) Prior to September 1991 disputes were reported on a calendar year basis.

(a) Prior to September 1991 disputes affecting more than one industry and/or State have been counted as separate disputes in each industry and State and in the Australian total. From that time such disputes, while still counted separately in each industry and/or State, are counted just once at the broader industry and Australia level. See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Refer to paragraph 7 of the Glossary. (c) Comprises employees involved in disputes that commenced during the year and additional employees involved in disputes that continued from the previous year. (d) See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING EACH YEAR 1989 TO 1994 : BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA
(Working days lost per thousand employees)(a)(b)

Period	Manufacturing								All industries
	Mining		Metal product; Machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Transport and storage; Communication services	Education; Health and community services	Other industries(c)	
	Coal	Other							
1989 (d)	5,505	642	473	283	374	160	176	65	190
1990 (d)	4,966	1,284	1,181	197	161	279	149	24	207
1991 (d)	4,465	597	1,555	268	349	214	147	60	248
1992 (d)	3,078	840	309	243	126	192	172	57	147
1993 (d)	2,915	254	426	121	41	37	106	41	100
1994	5,964	323	116	123	59	137	63	16	76

(a) See paragraph 6 of Sub-Committee Report.

(a) See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Prior to January 1994, industry information was classified according to ASIC. From that time, industry data has been classified to ANZSIC. In Table 2 data is published on an ANZSIC basis beginning with 1994. For more information see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Comprises Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services. (d) Classified according to ASIC.

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING EACH YEAR 1989 TO 1994 : STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA
(Working days lost per thousand employees)(a)

Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
1989	269	199	102	67	187	64	111	77	190
1990	274	219	100	230	177	63	23	60	207
1991	494	123	101	111	196	27	47	18	248
1992	80	359	61	24	89	271	38	21	147
1993	83	157	117	50	48	28	31	75	100
1994	99	52	115	35	42	29	103	8	76

(a) See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING EACH YEAR 1989 TO 1994 : STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
NUMBER OF DISPUTES COMMENCING(a)									
1989	628	180	207	67	226	40	19	24	1,391
1990	548	161	179	53	190	26	13	19	1,189
1991	438	153	154	67	155	30	18	17	1,032
1992	278	114	121	32	133	23	20	12	726
1993	239	114	125	38	110	19	11	9	607
1994	229	104	139	39	82	30	15	9	554
NUMBER OF DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR(b)									
1989	632	182	209	68	228	40	19	24	1,402
1990	548	165	179	53	190	26	13	19	1,193
1991	439	155	154	67	156	30	18	17	1,036
1992	279	114	121	32	134	23	20	12	728
1993	241	114	125	38	111	19	11	9	610
1994	230	107	139	39	82	30	15	9	558
EMPLOYEES NEWLY INVOLVED('000)(c)									
1989	380.6	174.1	45.3	37.4	54.0	4.2	2.1	8.8	706.4
1990	340.9	165.1	53.4	73.8	73.1	9.9	1.0	8.6	725.9
1991	866.1	134.6	61.5	34.9	63.1	7.2	2.3	9.2	1,178.9
1992	163.3	598.8	45.4	23.2	28.7	7.6	2.7	1.6	871.3
1993	146.2	200.9	79.3	21.7	27.5	2.7	1.2	9.7	489.2
1994	118.5	50.1	55.2	15.1	15.9	5.6	1.4	1.0	262.9
TOTAL EMPLOYEES INVOLVED('000)(b)									
1989	382.7	174.3	45.6	37.4	54.7	4.2	2.1	8.8	709.8
1990	340.9	169.1	53.4	73.8	73.1	9.9	1.0	8.6	729.9
1991	867.9	135.5	61.5	34.9	63.1	7.2	2.3	9.2	1,181.6
1992	163.5	598.8	45.4	23.2	28.8	7.6	2.7	1.6	871.5
1993	146.4	200.9	79.3	21.7	27.6	2.7	1.2	9.7	489.6
1994	118.6	51.7	55.2	15.1	15.9	5.6	1.4	1.0	264.5
EMPLOYEES DIRECTLY INVOLVED('000)(b)									
1989	380.5	169.8	43.6	36.7	52.9	4.2	2.1	8.8	698.6
1990	340.1	168.0	53.0	73.0	72.3	9.9	1.0	8.6	725.9
1991	866.5	133.6	60.5	34.6	62.4	7.1	2.3	9.2	1,176.2
1992	163.4	595.4	45.3	23.2	28.6	7.6	2.7	1.6	867.8
1993	146.3	195.4	78.7	21.4	27.4	2.7	1.2	9.7	482.7
1994	118.0	50.3	55.2	14.9	15.7	5.6	1.4	1.0	262.1
EMPLOYEES INDIRECTLY INVOLVED('000)(b)									
1989	2.2	4.4	2.0	0.8	1.8	0.1	—	—	11.2
1990	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	4.0
1991	1.3	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	—	—	5.4
1992	0.1	3.3	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	3.8
1993	0.1	5.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	6.8
1994	0.5	1.4	—	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	2.4
WORKING DAYS LOST('000)									
1989	589.6	348.4	100.5	35.0	102.1	10.2	6.9	9.6	1,202.4
1990	622.9	391.2	107.9	125.8	108.4	10.7	1.7	7.9	1,376.5
1991	1,106.3	209.2	106.6	59.3	119.1	4.4	3.3	2.3	1,610.6
1992	174.3	586.4	66.3	12.2	53.6	43.0	2.7	2.7	941.2
1993	178.3	257.2	128.4	25.6	29.5	4.5	2.1	10.3	635.8
1994	223.2	86.4	133.3	18.0	27.4	4.6	7.0	1.1	501.0

(a) Prior to September 1991 disputes affecting more than one industry and/or State have been counted as separate disputes in each industry and State and in the Australian total. From that time such disputes, while still counted separately in each industry and/or State, are counted just once at the broader industry and Australia level. See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Refer to paragraph 7 of the Glossary. (c) Comprises employees involved in disputes which commenced during the year and additional employees involved in disputes which continued from the previous year.

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING 1994 : BY INDUSTRY, STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA
(Working days lost per thousand employees)(a)(b)

	Manufacturing								
	Mining		Metal product; Machinery and equipment	Other	Const- ruction	Transport and storage; Communi- cation services	Education; Health and community services	Other industries(c)	All industries
	Coal	Other							
NSW	4,519	—	187	67	1	133	164	15	99
Vic.	—	3	95	102	29	181	19	31	52
Qld	13,425	831	41	266	139	124	2	10	115
SA	—	—	65	168	19	98	18	7	35
WA	2,670	159	42	157	154	97	2	5	42
Tas.	—	—	171	35	—	151	51	1	29
NT	—	1,940	898	73	—	33	—	3	103
ACT	—	—	—	25	—	108	1	3	8
Australia	5,964	323	116	123	59	137	63	16	76

(a) See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Prior to January 1994, industry information was classified according to ASIC. From that time, industry data has been classified to ANZSIC. In Table 5 data is published on an ANZSIC basis. See paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Comprises Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services.

TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING 1994: BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA(a)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Total industrial disputes which occurred (no.)(b)</i>	<i>Employees involved (directly and indirectly) ('000)(b)</i>	<i>Working days lost ('000)</i>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—
Mining	189	60.4	169.3
Coal	153	53.5	151.0
Iron ore	19	4.4	9.4
Other	17	2.4	8.9
Manufacturing	164	50.2	123.2
Food, beverage and tobacco	27	14.4	39.6
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	5	1.9	10.2
Wood and paper product	6	1.6	5.5
Printing, publishing and recorded media	10	6.0	16.7
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	16	1.9	5.5
Metal product; machinery and equipment	98	24.0	44.9
Other manufacturing	6	0.3	0.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	31	14.4	23.3
Construction	24	11.3	20.2
Wholesale trade; Retail trade	14	5.6	17.7
Transport and storage	62	38.4	59.0
Road transport	21	20.2	23.3
Rail transport	8	6.9	7.0
Air and space transport	n.p.	1.4	0.2
Stevedoring	20	6.6	19.9
Other transport	n.p.	3.2	8.6
Communication services	4	0.9	0.3
Finance and insurance; Property and business services	9	0.8	1.4
Government administration and defence	22	7.5	7.0
Education; Health and community services	29	70.7	73.8
Cultural, recreational, personal and other services	31	4.6	5.8
Total	558	264.5	501.0

(a) Prior to January 1994, industry information was classified according to ASIC. From that time, industry data has been classified to ANZSIC. In Table 6 data is published on an ANZSIC basis. For more information see paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Refer to paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Glossary.
Note: State by industry information is available on request.

PART B: INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH ENDED DURING THE YEAR

TABLE 7. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING EACH YEAR 1989 TO 1994 : CAUSE OF DISPUTE, AUSTRALIA

Cause of dispute	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
WORKING DAYS LOST('000)						
Wages	169.6	154.5	37.8	23.2	137.0	143.2
Hours of Work	5.6	4.3	3.9	0.3	3.5	5.4
Leave, pensions, compensation	145.8	20.5	22.6	15.0	12.3	19.0
Managerial policy	639.3	1,060.3	869.4	224.0	271.2	158.9
Physical working conditions	61.9	99.3	60.8	27.2	18.9	17.6
Trade unionism	73.3	52.4	31.2	47.2	10.5	7.8
Other(a)	124.2	29.0	597.4	606.1	134.1	165.6
Total	1,219.8	1,420.3	1,623.1	943.0	587.3	517.4
WORKING DAYS LOST(Per cent)						
Wages	13.9	10.9	2.3	2.5	23.3	27.7
Hours of Work	0.5	0.3	0.2	—	0.6	1.0
Leave, pensions, compensation	12.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.1	3.7
Managerial policy	52.4	74.7	53.6	23.7	46.2	30.7
Physical working conditions	5.1	7.0	3.7	2.9	3.2	3.4
Trade unionism	6.0	3.7	1.9	5.0	1.8	1.5
Other(a)	10.2	2.0	36.8	64.3	22.8	32.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes disputes not elsewhere categorised.

TABLE 8. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1994 : CAUSE OF DISPUTE BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA(a)

Cause of dispute	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; Communication services	Education; Health and community services	Other industries(b)	All industries
	Mining		Metal product; Machinery and equipment	Other				
	Coal	Other						
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
Wages	14	3	9	18	n.p.	n.p.	3	66
Hours of Work	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	5	—	13
Leave, pensions, compensation	7	n.p.	4	4	n.p.	4	—	21
Managerial policy	78	16	58	40	7	36	19	317
Physical working conditions	26	3	13	n.p.	9	6	—	61
Trade unionism	21	8	8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	45
Other(c)	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6	7	29
Total	153	34	98	67	23	65	29	552
EMPLOYEES INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)('000)								
Wages	2.4	0.5	5.9	8.7	3.6	7.0	52.7	88.3
Hours of Work	—	0.1	0.4	0.4	—	1.8	—	2.9
Leave, pensions, compensation	6.7	—	1.2	1.6	0.4	2.9	—	13.0
Managerial policy	12.7	1.8	10.6	14.5	1.7	10.8	10.4	80.6
Physical working conditions	6.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.6	1.0	—	10.8
Trade unionism	3.8	1.3	1.1	0.4	—	0.1	—	7.2
Other(c)	21.9	1.1	2.9	0.1	4.0	6.9	23.7	65.6
Total	53.5	5.0	23.5	25.8	11.2	30.5	86.8	268.4
WORKING DAYS LOST('000)								
Wages	3.2	1.4	20.5	26.3	8.2	8.4	63.3	143.2
Hours of Work	—	—	1.1	2.2	—	1.8	—	5.4
Leave, pensions, compensation	7.3	—	2.4	6.0	0.4	2.6	—	19.0
Managerial policy	27.0	7.7	18.1	41.7	1.8	19.3	5.6	158.9
Physical working conditions	7.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	7.8	0.6	—	17.6
Trade unionism	3.9	1.1	1.0	1.6	—	0.1	—	7.8
Other(c)	102.0	1.4	1.4	0.1	1.9	14.1	40.8	165.6
Total	151.0	11.8	45.3	77.9	20.1	47.0	109.7	517.4

(a) Prior to January 1994, industry information was classified according to ASIC. From then on, ANZSIC has been used.

(a) Prior to January 1994, industry information was classified according to ASIC. From that time, industry data has been classified to ANZSIC. In Table 7 data is published on an ANZSIC basis. For more information see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Comprises Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale Trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services. (c) Includes disputes not elsewhere categorised.

PART B: INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH ENDED DURING THE YEAR

TABLE 7. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING EACH YEAR 1989 TO 1994 : CAUSE OF DISPUTE, AUSTRALIA

Cause of dispute	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
WORKING DAYS LOST('000)						
Wages	169.6	154.5	37.8	23.2	137.0	143.2
Hours of Work	5.6	4.3	3.9	0.3	3.5	5.4
Leave, pensions, compensation	145.8	20.5	22.6	15.0	12.3	19.0
Managerial policy	639.3	1,060.3	869.4	224.0	271.2	158.9
Physical working conditions	61.9	99.3	60.8	27.2	18.9	17.6
Trade unionism	73.3	52.4	31.2	47.2	10.5	7.8
Other(a)	124.2	29.0	597.4	606.1	134.1	165.6
Total	1,219.8	1,420.3	1,623.1	943.0	587.3	517.4
WORKING DAYS LOST(Per cent)						
Wages	13.9	10.9	2.3	2.5	23.3	27.7
Hours of Work	0.5	0.3	0.2	—	0.6	1.0
Leave, pensions, compensation	12.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.1	3.7
Managerial policy	52.4	74.7	53.6	23.7	46.2	30.7
Physical working conditions	5.1	7.0	3.7	2.9	3.2	3.4
Trade unionism	6.0	3.7	1.9	5.0	1.8	1.5
Other(a)	10.2	2.0	36.8	64.3	22.8	32.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes disputes not elsewhere categorised.

TABLE 8. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1994 : CAUSE OF DISPUTE BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA(a)

Cause of dispute	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; Communication services	Education; Health and community services	Other industries(b)	All industries	
	Mining		Metal product; Machinery and equipment	Other					
	Coal	Other							
NUMBER OF DISPUTES									
Wages	14	3	9	18	n.p.	n.p.	3	14	66
Hours of Work	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	5	—	n.p.	13
Leave, pensions, compensation	7	n.p.	4	4	n.p.	4	—	n.p.	21
Managerial policy	78	16	58	40	7	36	19	65	317
Physical working conditions	26	3	13	n.p.	9	6	—	n.p.	61
Trade unionism	21	8	8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	4	45
Other(c)	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6	7	8	29
Total	153	34	98	67	23	65	29	98	552
EMPLOYEES INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)('000)									
Wages	2.4	0.5	5.9	8.7	3.6	7.0	52.7	7.5	88.3
Hours of Work	—	0.1	0.4	0.4	—	1.8	—	0.1	2.9
Leave, pensions, compensation	6.7	—	1.2	1.6	0.4	2.9	—	0.3	13.0
Managerial policy	12.7	1.8	10.6	14.5	1.7	10.8	10.4	18.1	80.6
Physical working conditions	6.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.6	1.0	—	0.6	10.8
Trade unionism	3.8	1.3	1.1	0.4	—	0.1	—	0.4	7.2
Other(c)	21.9	1.1	2.9	0.1	4.0	6.9	23.7	5.0	65.6
Total	53.5	5.0	23.5	25.8	11.2	30.5	86.8	32.1	268.4
WORKING DAYS LOST('000)									
Wages	3.2	1.4	20.5	26.3	8.2	8.4	63.3	11.9	143.2
Hours of Work	—	—	1.1	2.2	—	1.8	—	0.3	5.4
Leave, pensions, compensation	7.3	—	2.4	6.0	0.4	2.6	—	0.2	19.0
Managerial policy	27.0	7.7	18.1	41.7	1.8	19.3	5.6	37.8	158.9
Physical working conditions	7.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	7.8	0.6	—	0.5	17.6
Trade unionism	3.9	1.1	1.0	1.6	—	0.1	—	0.1	7.8
Other(c)	102.0	1.4	1.4	0.1	1.9	14.1	40.8	3.9	165.6
Total	151.0	11.8	45.3	77.9	20.1	47.0	109.7	54.6	517.4

(a) Prior to January 1994, industry information was classified according to ANZSIC.

(a) Prior to January 1994, industry information was classified according to ASIC. From that time, industry data has been classified to ANZSIC. In Table 7 data is published on an ANZSIC basis. For more information see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Comprises Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale Trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services. (c) Includes disputes not elsewhere categorised.

TABLE 9. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING EACH YEAR 1989 TO 1994 : DURATION OF DISPUTE, AUSTRALIA

Duration of dispute	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
WORKING DAYS LOST('000)						
Up to and including 1 day	236.2	168.2	182.5	674.4	142.8	75.5
Over 1 and up to and including 2 days	361.9	316.8	835.1	102.4	262.8	123.4
Over 2 and less than 5 days	191.3	655.1	463.4	73.7	106.5	104.6
5 and less than 10 days	138.3	93.8	53.7	30.9	40.1	147.2
10 and less than 20 days	182.8	72.4	65.5	16.7	32.3	58.9
20 days and over	109.3	114.0	22.9	44.9	2.8	7.7
Total	1,219.8	1,420.3	1,623.1	943.0	587.3	517.4
WORKING DAYS LOST(Per cent)						
Up to and including 1 day	19.4	11.8	11.2	71.5	24.3	14.6
Over 1 and up to and including 2 days	29.7	22.3	51.4	10.9	44.7	23.9
Over 2 and less than 5 days	15.7	46.1	28.5	7.8	18.1	20.2
5 and less than 10 days	11.3	6.6	3.3	3.3	6.8	28.4
10 and less than 20 days	15.0	5.1	4.0	1.8	5.5	11.4
20 days and over	9.0	8.0	1.4	4.8	0.5	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 10. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1994 : METHOD OF SETTLEMENT BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA(a)

Method of settlement	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; Communication services	Education; Health and community services	Other industries(b)	All industries
	Mining	Metal product; Machinery and equipment		Other				
	Coal	Other			Construction			
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
Negotiation	22	6	18	17	n.p.	15	n.p.	109
State legislation	9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	48
Federal and joint								
Federal-State legislation	16	n.p.	17	22	—	9	—	72
Resumption without negotiation	106	25	55	22	14	37	24	316
Other methods(c)	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	7
Total	153	34	98	67	23	65	29	552
EMPLOYEES INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)('000)								
Negotiation	3.4	0.7	1.8	3.8	1.2	5.0	1.2	21.9
State legislation	1.4	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.4	—	8.9
Federal and joint								
Federal-State legislation	16.9	0.2	6.6	6.1	—	2.8	—	35.2
Resumption without negotiation	31.7	3.6	14.5	14.0	9.7	18.8	85.5	198.6
Other methods(c)	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	—	3.8
Total	53.5	5.0	23.5	25.8	11.2	30.5	86.8	268.4
WORKING DAYS LOST('000)								
Negotiation	6.1	2.0	4.4	19.0	11.1	5.8	1.1	68.5
State legislation	2.6	1.3	1.1	4.3	1.7	0.8	0.1	19.0
Federal and joint								
Federal-State legislation	106.9	0.2	15.1	25.5	—	14.0	—	172.1
Resumption without negotiation	35.4	8.3	24.4	28.9	7.3	15.6	108.5	246.5
Other methods(c)	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	10.9	—	11.3
Total	151.0	11.8	45.3	77.9	20.1	47.0	109.7	517.4

(a) Prior to January 1994, industry information was classified according to ASIC. From that time, industry data has been classified to ANZSIC. In Table 10 data is published on an ANZSIC basis. For more information see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Comprises Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services. (c) Includes mediation; filling the places of workers on strike or locked out; closing establishments permanently; dismissal or resignation of employees.

TABLE 11. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1994 : DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED AND WORKING DAYS LOST, AUSTRALIA

	Number of disputes(a)	Employees involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost	
		Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
<i>Employees involved —</i>					
Under 50	147	4.1	1.5	6.5	1.3
50 and under 100	104	7.3	2.7	13.5	2.6
100 and under 200	97	13.8	5.1	18.2	3.5
200 and under 400	104	29.3	10.9	77.1	14.9
400 and under 1,000	63	39.0	14.5	98.0	18.9
1,000 and under 2,000	17	24.4	9.1	38.1	7.4
2,000 and under 3,000	n.p.	18.5	6.9	24.5	4.7
3,000 and under 20,000	11	79.4	29.6	178.4	34.5
20,000 and over	n.p.	52.6	19.6	63.2	12.2
Total	552	268.4	100.0	517.4	100.0
<i>Working days lost —</i>					
10 and under 100	233	16.5	6.2	9.7	1.9
100 and under 500	203	45.0	16.8	48.4	9.4
500 and under 1,000	49	24.2	9.0	34.9	6.7
1,000 and under 2,000	26	23.8	8.9	37.5	7.2
2,000 and under 5,000	23	41.3	15.4	73.0	14.1
5,000 and under 10,000	17	25.0	9.3	75.8	14.6
10,000 and over	7	92.5	34.5	238.0	46.0
Total	552	268.4	100.0	517.4	100.0

(a) Prior to September 1991 disputes affecting more than one industry and/or State have been counted as separate disputes in each industry and State and in the Australian total. From that time, such disputes, while still counted separately in each industry and/or State, are counted just once at the broader industry and Australian level. See paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

SUPPLEMENTARY COLLECTION: EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains annual statistics of industrial disputes. Figures for the period have previously been published in less detail in *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0) issued monthly.

2. Two methods of presenting industrial disputes statistics are used in this publication. These are shown in:

PART A Disputes which *occurred* during a particular year, irrespective of whether the disputes ended during the year or continued into subsequent years. Statistics of employees involved and working days lost relate only to disputes in progress during the year concerned.

PART B Disputes which *ended* during the year. Statistics relate to all employees involved and working days lost during the course of disputes ending in the particular year, even if the disputes started in the previous year.

Coverage

3. The statistics in this publication relate to disputes which involved stoppages of work of ten working days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, for example, 3,000 workers on strike for 2 hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an 8 hour day).

4. The statistics of working days lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes only (as defined in paragraph 2 of the Glossary). Effects on other establishments, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included.

Sources

5. Reports of stoppages of work are obtained primarily from the Department of Industrial Relations, from trade journals, publications and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and public sector), from trade unions and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages, e.g. State or Australia wide general strikes may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes as defined above.

Change in methodology

6. The basis for the calculation of working days lost per thousand employees was changed in January 1995 to use estimates of employees taken from the ABS Labour Force Survey only. Estimates have been recalculated on this basis for each 12 monthly period back to December 1990.

7. The basis for the calculation of the number of disputes was changed in the November 1992 monthly publication (Catalogue No. 6321.0) and the series revised back to September 1991. Prior to September 1991, disputes affecting more than one industry and/or State were counted as a separate dispute in each industry and State and in the Australian total. From September 1991 onwards, a dispute affecting more than one industry and/or State is counted once in each industry and/or State, but only once at the broader industry and Australia level. The reason for the change was to align the method of counting the number of industrial disputes with the International Labour Organisation guidelines. This change does not affect the estimates of employees involved or working days lost.

New Industry classification

8. Industry information for 1994 shown in Tables 2,5,6,8 and 10 is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) - for more details refer to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993*, (1292.0). It replaces the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), which has been in use for many years. Data for periods prior to 1994 in Table 2 have been classified only according to ASIC.

Reliability of estimates

9. Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in information provided by respondents or in processing by the ABS. Although considerable care is taken in questionnaire design; in the instructions given to respondents; and in editing the returns; these inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample.

Other ABS publications

10. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications and standard data services:

Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0) - discontinued

Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0) - issued annually

Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0) - issued annually

Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1994 (6325.0.40.001) - standard data service

Working Arrangements, Australia, (6342.0) - discontinued

Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1994, (6322.0.40.001) - standard data service

Users interested in obtaining information about statistics previously available from discontinued publications should call ABS Client Services on:

Toll free 1800 620 085 or Fax (06) 253 1404

Unpublished statistics

11. A range of unpublished data is also available on request including dispute details at more detailed industry levels, cross-classified by State/Territory, and finer cause of dispute and method of settlement categories than those published. Considerable time series exist for most variables. Inquiries regarding data availability and the associated charges should be directed to Henry Ferst on (03) 9615 7980.

Symbols and other usages

r estimates revised since last issue

- nil or rounded to zero

n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable unless otherwise indicated.

12. Where estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

SUPPLEMENTARY COLLECTION: GLOSSARY

Cause of dispute

The statistics of cause of industrial disputes relate to the reported main cause of stoppage of work and not necessarily all causes that may have been responsible for the stoppage of work. For these reasons, the statistics do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes as perceived by both employers and employees. The causes are classified from information supplied by employers and according to standards determined by the International Labour Organisation. The classification of causes is as follows :

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important. Combined claims in which the other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under the relevant clause. Disputes over award restructuring are included under managerial policy.

Leave, pensions, compensation. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the exercise of managerial control by employers, e.g. terms and conditions of employment (other than disputes specifically about wages and hours); new awards and agreements; award restructuring; work practices; principles of promotion or deployment of staff including roster complaints and retrenchments; disciplinary matters including alleged victimisation of union officials; employment of particular persons; disagreement with managerial decisions.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions and safety issues, e.g. protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities.

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work, e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; distribution of hours.

Other. Disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, e.g. political matters; fining and jailing of persons; lack of work; lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and attendance at funerals. Stoppages for which no reason is given are also included in this category.

Disputes

2. For these statistics, an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance.

3. A dispute affecting several establishments is counted as a single dispute if it is organised or directed by one person or organisation; otherwise it is counted as a separate dispute at each establishment (in each State or Territory) and in each industry in which it occurred.
4. A dispute affecting more than one industry and/or State is counted once in each industry and State but only once at the broader industry and Australia level. Prior to September 1991 disputes covering more than one industry and/or State were counted differently (refer to paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes for details).
5. When there is a return to work between stoppages over the same issue, and the return to work is for less than two complete months, the stoppages are counted as a single dispute. When the return to work is for two or more months, the dispute is considered to have ended at the time of the return to work. Should a subsequent stoppage occur, it is counted as a new dispute.
6. Information is recorded concerning all industrial disputes where ten or more working days are lost (see paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes). Included in these statistics are the following types of industrial disputes:
 - unauthorised stopwork meetings;
 - unofficial strikes;
 - sympathetic strikes (e.g. strikes in support of a group of workers already on strike);
 - political or protest strikes;
 - general strikes;
 - work stoppages initiated by employers (e.g. lockouts); and
 - rotating or revolving strikes (i.e. strikes which occur when workers at different locations take turns to stop work).

Excluded from these statistics are work-to-rules, go-slows, bans (e.g. overtime bans) and sit-ins. In addition, industrial disputes in which employees resign are deemed to have been resolved. Statistics on those disputes will cease to be collected from the date of the employees' resignations.

Disputes which occurred during the year

7. *Disputes which occurred during the year* encompasses those disputes which:
 - started in a previous year and ended in the year being measured,
 - began and ended in the year being measured,
 - began in the year being measured and continued into the next year, or
 - started in the previous year, continued through the year being measured and into the next year.

Duration of dispute

8. The *duration* of a dispute is the average number of working days lost per employee involved in the dispute. The duration of the dispute is calculated by dividing the number of working days lost in the dispute by the number of employees involved (both directly and indirectly).

Employees

9. *Employees* refers to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

10. *Employees directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

11. *Employees indirectly involved* are those who ceased work at the establishment where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Employees who ceased work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded (see paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes).

12. *Total employees involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of employees involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same employees involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference, the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of employees involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute, the figures of employees involved relate to the largest number of individual employees involved on any one day. Generally, the *total* number of employees involved for each year will equal the sum of the total number of employees involved in the first month of a year plus the number of employees *newly* involved in subsequent months. Differences between monthly and annual totals can occur due to the temporary cessation of stoppages which resume in subsequent months. Employees re-involved in this type of dispute are not classified as employees *newly* involved in stoppages in the second period in which the dispute occurs.

Method of settlement

13. Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work as reported and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons, they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of various industrial tribunals operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of method of settlement is as follows:

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

State legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation. Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial relation commissions created by or constituted under the Industrial Relations Act, Coal Industry Acts, Stevedoring Industry Act, and other acts such as the Navigation Act; Public Service Arbitration Act. Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Resumption without negotiation. This category may include some disputes which are settled subject to subsequent negotiation of a formal nature, such as industrial court hearings. Stop-work meetings are included, and this category may also include disputes settled by 'resumption' as stated, but about which no further information is available.

Other methods. Mediation; filling places of employees on strike or locked out; closing establishments permanently; dismissal or resignation of employees.

Working days lost

14. *Working days lost* refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of employees involved and the duration of the dispute.

Working days lost per thousand employees

15. *Working days lost per thousand employees* are calculated for the 12 month period from working days lost and estimates of employees obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey. Refer to paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes for details of the way in which these measures are calculated.

STANDARD DATA SERVICE
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1994

Product No. 6322.0.40.001

The standard data service for annual statistics of industrial disputes comprises the following tables:

Table

PART A. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR

1. **Number of disputes, employees involved, working days lost, Australia, 1984 to 1994.**
2. **Working days lost per thousand employees, by industry, Australia, 1989 to 1994.**
3. **Working days lost per thousand employees, by States and Territories, Australia, 1989 to 1994.**
4. **Number of disputes, employees involved, working days lost, by States and Territories, Australia, 1989 to 1994.**
5. **Working days lost per thousand employees, by industry, States and Territories, Australia 1994.**
6. **Number of disputes, employees involved, working days lost, by ANZSIC industry, Australia, 1994.**
- 6A. **Number of disputes, employees involved, working days lost, by ASIC industry, Australia, 1994.**
7. **Employees involved, working days lost, by industry, States and Territories, Australia 1994.**

PART B. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH ENDED DURING THE YEAR

8. **Cause of dispute, working days lost, Australia 1989 to 1994.**
9. **Cause of dispute, number of disputes, employees involved, working days lost, by industry, Australia, 1994.**
10. **Cause of dispute, number of disputes, employees involved, working days lost, by States and Territories, Australia, 1994.**
11. **Duration of dispute, working days lost, Australia, 1989 to 1994.**
12. **Duration of dispute, number of disputes, employees involved, working days lost by industry, Australia, 1994.**
13. **Duration of dispute, number of disputes, employees involved, working days lost by States and Territories, Australia, 1994.**
14. **Method of settlement, working days lost, Australian 1989 to 1994.**
15. **Method of settlement, number of disputes, employees involved, working days lost, by industry, Australia, 1994.**

Table

16. **Method of settlement, number of disputes, employees involved, working days lost, by States and Territories, Australia, 1994.**
17. **Distribution of number of employees involved and working days lost, Australia, 1994.**

The service also provides support and background information as follows:

- Explanatory Notes
- Glossary
- Special Data Services -
Data items and how to order special tables from this collection.

This standard data service is available by subscription or on request at a cost of \$15.50.

To place your order phone 1 800 020 608 or write to:

Subscription Services,
Australian Bureau of Statistics,
GPO Box 2796Y,
MELBOURNE VIC 3001

For reference please quote Product No. 6322.0.40.001.

For further information about the Standard Data Service contact Henry Ferst on (03) 9615 7980.



Australia's National Statistical Agency presents

In-house training in the private sector:

A statistical report on the 1993 Survey of Training and Education

This is the first statistical analysis of this survey,
and is presented in an easy to understand format.

The report analyses the relationship between private sector wage and salary earners' socio-economic and demographic characteristics, and their likelihood of receiving in-house training.

Did you know that working full-time or part-time makes no difference to how much training employees are given? Do males receive more training than females? Are employees more likely to be trained if they work longer hours? Does age affect whether or not employees receive training?

This analysis of in-house training in the private sector will tell you the answers to all these questions. Many other variables (eg. income, industry) are included in the multi-variate analysis. The 37 page report (ABS Catalogue No. 6278.0.40.002) contains a one page executive summary, ten pages of results (analysis) for the variables (eg. occupation, size of location, etc.), appendix tables, and graphs.

The report costs \$25.50 and is available from ABS subscription services (toll free on 1800 020 608).



**Australian
Bureau of
Statistics**

EARLY RELEASE OF FINAL DATA

**AVAILABLE
NOW ON
REQUEST**

Special data service

- Final labour force estimates are available on subscription as a special data service before the release of *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). As part of this service, clients may specify the data items they require and set out formats of tables to suit their particular needs. Data can be provided as hard copy, disk, electronic mail or facsimile transmission.
- Data required regularly can be met by subscription orders. Ad hoc requests can also be made.

Data detail

- All the statistics in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) including State and regional data are available. Quarterly data, such as status in employment, industry and occupation can also be ordered at this time.

Timing

- From the April 1995 survey, final data will generally be available on the Tuesday after the release of *The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0). Clients should be aware that the release of final data is affected by processing constraints, and may be delayed from time-to-time.

Cost

- The cost of this service varies according to the level of detail required. However, the charging follows the normal schedule for ad hoc user requests with substantial discounts for subscriptions.

Inquiries

- Inquiries concerning this service should be directed to Sylvia Sajler on (06) 252 6525 or any ABS State office.



For more information ...

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* available at all ABS Offices (see below for contact details).

Information Consultancy Service

Information tailored to special needs of clients can be obtained from the Information Consultancy Service available at ABS Offices (see Information Inquiries below for contact details).

National Dial-a-Statistic Line

0055 86 400

(Steadycom P/L: premium rate 25c/21.4 secs.)

This number gives 24-hour access, 365 days a year, for a range of statistics.

Electronic Data Services

A large range of data is available via on-line services, diskette, magnetic tape, tape cartridge and CD ROM. For more details about these electronic data services, contact any ABS Office (see below).

Bookshops and Subscriptions

There is a large number of ABS publications available from ABS bookshops (see below Bookshop Sales for contact details). The ABS also provides a subscription service through which nominated publications are supplied by mail on a regular basis (telephone Subscription Service toll free on 008 02 0608 Australia wide).

Sales and Inquiries

Regional Offices	Information Inquiries	Bookshop Sales
SYDNEY (02)	268 4611	268 4620
MELBOURNE (03)	615 7000	615 7829
BRISBANE (07)	222 6351	222 6350
PERTH (09)	360 5140	360 5307
ADELAIDE (08)	237 7100	237 7582
HOBART (002)	20 5800	20 5800
CANBERRA (06)	252 6627	207 0326
DARWIN (089)	43 2111	43 2111
National Office		
ACT (06)	252 6007	008 020 608

ABS E-mail Addresses

Keylink	STAT.INFO/ABS
X.400	(C:AU,A:TELMEMO,O:ABS,SN:INFO,FN:STAT)
Internet	STAT.INFO@ABS. TELEMEMO.AU



Information Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen ACT 2616

